FEBRUARY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3420.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1796.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 13th day of February next, on the premiſes,

A Commodious two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the South ſide of King-ſtreet, in the borough of Lancaſter. The houſe has been occupied as a tavern, a number of years paſt, and is very conveniently ſituated and well fitted for that, or a ſtore, as well as for any other kind of public buſineſs, having three rooms beſides a kitchen, on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper, with a cellar underneath. There is alſo on ſaid lot, a very good ſtable and ſhed, built of limeſtone, with other buildings, &c.

Alſo, one half a lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, with a one ſtory log houſe erected thereon, which ſuits well for a diſtillery, or any kind of buſineſs, as each lot has a well of excellent and never-failing water, with pumps therein.

Likewiſe, a lot of ground, ſituate behind the above brick houſe. The above lots may be ſold together or ſeparate, as it may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be given, and conditions made known, by

JOHN BAUSMAN.

January 9th, 1796. *

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable LOT of GROUND, pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Limerick, and county of Montgomery, of which river there is an extenſive view, containing 11 acres and 120 perches, 2 of which are meadow and two woodland, together with the improvements thereon, which are an elegant new two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet by 20, with a large kitchen back of the ſame, and a well of excellent water with a pump near the door; has been occupied as a tavern and ſtore; alſo a ſtable and about 25 young thriving apple trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living thereon.

PAUL CASSELBERRY.

Norris-Town, January 25, 1796.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Norris-Town, in the county of Montgomery, on Monday, the eighth day of February next, at twelve o'clock, four contiguous tracts or pieces of land ſituate in the manor of Moreland, in the ſaid county, containing in the whole one hundred and thirty-four and an half acres, diſtant between thirteen and fourteen miles from the city of Philadelphia, on which there are erected an excellent merchant or griſt mill, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, coopers ſhop, and other valuable buildings and improvements, now in the tenure and poſſeſſion of Thomas Auſtin. Seized and taken in execution, as his eſtate, by

JOHN PUGH, Sheriff
of Montgomery county.

§

TO BE SOLD,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated on the Ridge or Reading road, between the nine and ten mile ſtones, in Roxborough townſhip, ten acres of which are good wood-land, about five acres upland meadow, an apple orchard, containing about two acres, of good bearing trees, the remainder good land for tillage; there are on the premiſes a convenient new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of water near the door; the houſe is well finiſhed, ſtands high, and has an extenſive proſpect of the country around, alſo of the Delaware river and city of Philadelphia. The abovementioned lands and premiſes will be ſold together, or in three ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit. The premiſes may be viewed by applying to John Meyer, on the ſame. For further particulars apply to DANIEL PASTORIOUS, in Germantown, or NATHAN LEVERING, on the Ridge road.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 21 miles from Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the Spring-houſe tavern, and one from Græme-Park, containing 155 acres. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a ſtone kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a convenient log barn with frame ſheds, and ſtabling at each end thereof, a large apple orchard and other fruit trees, about 20 acres of meadow, part watered, 50 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land; the whole premiſes in good tenantable repair. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer on the firſt day of April next. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſaid plantation, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

PHILIP SOMER.

January 16, 1796. *

Offered for private Sale,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, ſituate on the Three Mile Run, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, oppoſite Hart's tavern. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a ſtone quarry, ſome very handſome meadow ground, an appleorchard, an old tanyard, with ſeveral buildings adjoining it, ſome time back uſed for a mill houſe, currying ſhop, &c. the under planks of the vats are probably ſtill good; the ſituation for tanning is very convenient, as the 3 mile run, a very lively ſtream, runs through the premiſes cloſe by the tanyard. A good title can be given to the purchaſer; for further particulars apply to MARY MARRIOT, at Wilmington, or NATHAN SELLERS, No. 231, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 25, 1796. t.b.c.t.f.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, 2 miles from the poſt road, and 11 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Thomas Weſt, Cyrus Newlin, and others, containing about 90 acres, whereof 25 acres are woodland, about 3 or 4 acres of good meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, the remainder is arable land of a moſt excellent quality, it is well watered, having two good ſtreams running through, beſides ſeveral never failing ſprings which riſe on the land: there are on the premiſes a log houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a bearing apple orchard, beſides other fruit. It can conveniently be divided into 3 parts, of about 30 acres, with water and a portion of woodland on each, and will be ſold either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The ſituation of this tract of land is convenient to ſeveral griſt-mills and ſmiths ſhops, and is in a good neighbourhood. The title is indiſputable. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of April next. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Springfield, Jan. 22, 1796. 2m

To be Sold, or Rented,

(And may be entered upon the firſt of 4th Mo. next)

A Valuable MILL, ſituate on Mill-creek, near the public road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 6 miles from the latter, the whole in good repair, and now in tenure of Peter Fiſher. Enquire for further particulars of the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

JAMES GIBBONS.

1ſt. Mo. 16th, 1796. §

WAS taken up on the tenth day of this inſt. a dark bay HORSE, ſuppoſed to be ſeven or eight years old, about fifteen hands high, and appears to have been worked in harneſs. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Apply to the ſubſcriber living at his mills, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania.

THOMAS BISHOP.

January 25th, 1796. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *CALEB ATTMORE*, late of the city of Philadelphia, hatter, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANNE ATTMORE,
MARY ATTMORE, } *Executors.*
PETER THOMPSON,

Jan. 26, 1796, *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JACOB SNYDER*, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

SIMON BENNET,
BENJAMIN COTMAN, } *Executors.*

Jan. 17, 1796. ¶

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, a brindle Cow, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB ULRICK.

† White-Marſh, Dec. 21, 1795.

FOR SALE, At
Whiteſide's Tea-Warehouſe,
No. 99, North Second Street,
A quantity of good Green Breakfaſt
TEA,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. 6..

Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

TUESDAY, January 19.

Agreeably to aſſignment, the two Branches convened in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, and, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor came in, and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens,

I CANNOT but congratulate you upon the many bleſſings which the bountiful hand of Providence has beſtowed upon us ſince your adjourment.

We, with our fellow citizens at large, have obſerved a day ſolemnly to recognize theſe bleſſings; and if ſincere obedience to our gracious Benefactor ſhall accompany the gratitude which we then profeſſed, we may humbly rely upon him that he will continue his divine favours to the citizens at large, and direct the public councils of our nation and commonwealth to ſuch meaſures as ſhall be productive of the ſafety and welfare of all.

In my former addreſs to this General Court, I mentioned the duty required by the conſtitution, frequently to reviſe the laws, and amend ſuch of them as may ſtill be neceſſary to ſecure the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens—The importance of civil commutative juſtice and the good policy of making adequate compenſation to thoſe who adminiſter well—and the great advantages of cheriſhing the intereſts of literature and the ſciences, and all ſeminaries of them among the body of the people. Upon theſe I ſhall not now enlarge.

Agriculture and commerce mutually depend upon each other. As foreign markets are ſupplied from our fields, it is an object of importance, that the tranſportation of heavy articles, and means of communication from one part of the ſtate to another, may be rendered as eaſy and cheap as the nature of the country will admit. By the ſpirit of enterprize, which ſo remarkably animates the citizens, countenanced by the legiſlature, much has been done and is ſtill doing in various parts of the commonwealth.

The improvement of arts and manufactures is of intereſting moment. The encouragement of ſuch manufactures in particular, as will diminiſh the conſumption of foreign articles, and exhibit a real balance in our favour, is the common concern of the whole Union.—Such encouragement as will ſpread the ſpirit of induſtry individually through the body of the people, will tend to increaſe their happy feelings of Independence, and give them an exalted idea of *the truly noble* character of free citizens. Induſtry naturally leads to ſobriety of ſentiment, rectitude of manners, a due obſervance of wiſe and conſtitutional laws, and of courſe to public and private virtue.

Fellow citizens,

IT is wiſdom often to recur to firſt principles. The people of this Commonwealth, as well as thoſe of the United States, have voluntarily formed ſuch conſtitutions of government, as they have judged well adapted to ſecure their own political ſafety.—Theſe conſtitutions are founded upon the ſame principles; and they avow the great and fundamental political truth, that all power is derived from the people. As theſe and all new forms of government which recognize principles, never reduced to practice until the period of our illuſtrious Revolution, muſt be in their nature *experiments*, the proviſion of a peaceable and conſtitutional remedy for ſuch defects as experience may point out, is with great propriety eſtabliſhed in our State and National Governments.—The citizens of this Commonwealth, have lately diſcovered their acquieſcence under their conſtitution as it now ſtands. But it ſtill remains recorded in our declaration of rights, that the people *alone* have an inconteſtible, unalienable and indefeaſible right to inſtitute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the ſame, when their protection, ſafety, proſperity and happineſs require it. And the Federal Conſtitution, according to the mode preſcribed therein, has already undergone ſuch amendments in ſeveral parts of it, as from *experience* has been judged neceſſary.

The Government of the United States is entruſted ſolely with ſuch powers as regard our ſafety as a nation; and all powers not given to Congreſs by the Conſtitution remain in the individual States and the people. In all good Governments the Legiſlative, Executive and Judiciary powers are confined within the limits of their reſpective Departments. If therefore it ſhould be found, that the Conſtitutional rights of our federal and local Governments ſhould on either ſide be infringed, or that either of the Departments aforeſaid ſhould interfere with another, it will, if continued, eſſentially alter the Conſtitution, and may in time, I hope far diſtant, be productive of ſuch convulſions as may ſhake the political ground upon which we now happily ſtand.

Under theſe impreſſions, I cannot forbear to mention to you a ſubject which has lately arreſted the public attention, and employed the pens of ingenious men of different ſentiments concerning it. In diſcuſſing a ſubject ſo exceedingly momentuous as a national Treaty, no perſonal attachment or prejudice, no private or ſelfiſh feelings, no arts of deception ſhould be ſuffered to intermingle: Truth ſhould be the object, and reaſon the guide.

By the Conſtitution of the United States, it is provided, that all Legiſlative powers therein granted, ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs, to conſiſt of a Senate and a Houſe of Repreſentatives. Theſe ſeveral branches have, and exerciſe a poſitive negative upon each other: No Legiſlative act, therefore, can paſs without their joint concurrence. But in another part of the Conſtitution, under the head of Executive, *the Preſident* has the power, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senate preſent concurs, to make Treaties; and all treaties which are made, or ſhall be made under the anthority of the United States, ſhall be among the Supreme Laws of the Land: The Senate therefore, partakes with the Executive, ſo far as to adviſe and conſent; but the moſt popular branch of Congreſs has no concern therein. I do earneſtly recommend to you to turn your attention to thoſe parts of the Conſtitution, at leaſt, which relate to the Legiſlative and Executive powers, and judge for yourſelves, whether they may not be conſtrued to militate with each other, and lead to an abſurd concluſion—that there actually exiſts in the Government of the United States, two diſtinct and deciſive Legiſlatures.

I am far from being deſirous that unneceſſary alterations of our conſtitution ſhould be propoſed: But it is of great conſequence to the liberties of a nation, to review its civil conſtitution and compare the practice of its adminſtrators, with the eſſential principles upon which it is founded. We, fellow citizens, are under the ſtrongeſt obligations, from the ſolemnity of our mutual compacts, and even our ſacred oaths, with a watchful eye at every point to defend and ſupport our conſtitutions; and to ſtrengthen the eſſential principles upon which they are founded, when it ſhall become needful, falls in my opinion within thoſe ſolemn obligations.

I hope, fellow citizens, that what I am now about to ſay, will not be deemed improper.

I have been accuſtomed to ſpeak my mind upon matters of great moment to our common country with freedom; and every citizen of the United States has the ſame right that I have. I may never hereafter have an opportunity of publicly expreſſing my opinion on the treaty lately made with the court of London: I am therefore conſtrained, with all due reſpect to our conſtituted authorities, to declare, that the treaty appears to me to be pregnant with evil. It controuls ſome of the powers ſpecially veſt-

ed in Congreſs for the ſecurity of the people; and I fear that it may reſtore to Great Britain ſuch an influence over the government and people of this country as may not be conſiſtent with the general welfare. This ſubject, however, it is expected will come before the Congreſs, whoſe immediate province it is to diſcuſs it, and to determine, ſo far as it may be in their power, as they ſhall think for the ſafety and welfare of the people.

I ſhall uſe my beſt endeavour to diſpatch the buſineſs which you ſhall lay before me. And it is my cordial wiſh that all your deciſions may tend to the proſperity of the commonwealth, and afford to you the moſt agreeable reflections.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Boſton, January 19, 1796.

The Secretary having communicated to the Hon. Senate, certain reſolutions of the Legiſlature of Virginia, propoſing amendments to the Federal conſtitution, &c. The ſame was read, and a motion to commit them being negatived, they were ſent down to the Houſe.

Being read in the Houſe, it was moved, that the ſame be committed; which motion paſſed in the negative, for it 24, againſt it 56.

It was then moved, that they lie on the table, which paſſed in the affirmative, for it 42, againſt it 41.

By the Eliza, Capt. Fairfield, arrived at Salem from Belfaſt, we have the following, taken from papers to the 19th of November.

LONDON, November 12.

IN conſequence of the diſpatches, the Park and Tower guns were fired laſt night, to celebrate the advantage gained by the Auſtrians, in having forced the French to abandon their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Rhine: and this morning government publiſhed the following

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Thurſday, November 12.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 11.

Head-Quarters, Weilmunſter, Oct. 18.

" My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that ſince the 13th inſt. the advanced guard of the Auſtrian army under Generals Boros, Kray and Haddick, have been in conſtant purſuit of the enemy on all the roads leading acroſs the Lahn between Weilburgh and Naſſau, Gen. Werneck, with the reſerve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point from which he could ſupport the advanced guards to his right and left, according to circumſtances, whilſt the main army advanced to the camp of Weilmunſter, between Uſingen and Weilburg, ready to croſs the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the ememy's left, if they ſhould attempt to maintain a poſition on that river.

The Marſhal has taken every ſtep that he judged beſt calculated to addreſs the army, but their retreat has been ſo precipitate, and the country interſected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on ſome affairs with the beſt troops of the rear-guards of their different columns. In theſe the Auſtrians have taken ſeveral cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thouſand priſoners, beſides having killed and wounded conſiderable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raiſe the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein to-day, and they ſeem determined to paſs the Rhine, with the principal part of their army, at Neuwied, (where they have bridges) as expeditiouſly as poſſible. Their left column is directing its courſe towards Cologne.

The Auſtrian advanced guards, ſupported by the reſerve, are ſtill in the purſuit.

The enemy have deſtroyed a great quantity of powder and other ſtores, which they had not time to ſend away.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD."

—

Head-Quarters, Weilmunſter, Oct. 19.

" My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip that the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein is raiſed, and the enemy are croſſing the Rhine as expeditiouſly as poſſible at Neuwied.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

—

Head-Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt's Army, October 26.

" My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that General Wurmſer has obtained a ſignal advantage over the French in the neighbourhood of Manheim, and of which the following is a detail:

In the night from the 17th to the 18th inſt. that part of the Auſtrian army which was ſtationed before Manheim, aſſembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmſer in perſon, to attack the different poſts that the enemy occupied in the front of that place. The diſpoſition was very maſterly, and the ſpirited manner in which it was executed, anſwered fully to the wiſh and expectations of the General. After a ſevere action, all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, beſides ſome cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impoſſible, and the Generals could not conduct their attacks with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumſtance enabled the enemy to get off the moſt of their artillery, and prevented the Auſtrians from following them into the place, as Gen. Wurmſer intended.

The Auſtrians had upon this occaſion about thirty officers and between ſix and ſeven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates, killed and wounded. The French had one General officer, twenty-one officers, and between five and ſix hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates taken priſoners; their killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to about 2,000. In conſequence of this victory, Manheim is cloſely inveſted, and the bombardment will begin immediately.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.'

Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

—

Head-Quarters, Limburgh, Oct. 26.

" My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has paſſed the Rhine, as well as all thoſe troops who retired upon Neuwied.

From the reports of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Auſtrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 priſoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The enemy deſtroyed a great quantity of military ſtores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impoſſible to aſcertain with any preciſion their number of killed and wounded, but it muſt have been very conſiderable, more eſpecially as the peaſants roſe againſt them in many places. The whole country through which the French have marched on this occaſion, bear the moſt evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almoſt ſay, no houſe, that has not ample reaſon to lament this invaſion; for however ſhort its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many places what could not be carried off was deſtroyed. Even women and children have been murdered; in ſhort, the manifold atrocities, which are proved in the cleareſt manner, are ſuch as could only be perpetrated by men loſt to every ſentiment of humanity.

The Pruſſian troops that were on the line of debarkation, and the guards which they ſtationed at different places for the purpoſe of affording protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French, with expreſſions of reſentment and contempt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD."

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

—

Head Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt.

Mayence, Oct. 30.

" My Lord,

" I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 28th inſtant the Auſtrian troops, under the command of Gen. Wurmſer, ſtormed the Galyenburg, an entrenched height which formed an advanced poſt to the fortreſs of Manheim. The poſition of this important point, facilitates extremely the approaches againſt the body of that place. To favour the aſſault of the Galyenburg, a falſe attack was intended to be made upon the Neckar Fort; however, the impetuoſity of our troops was ſuch, that they ſtormed it without having orders to do ſo; but as they could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after ſpiking 13 pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD."

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

—

Head Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt, Mayence, Oct. 30.

" I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Marſhal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's entrenched camp before Mayence yeſterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation:

Your Lordſhip will recollect that in the month of November laſt, the French took a poſition upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim, and their left to Budenheim, both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, and the latter below the fortreſs. This poſition completely inveſts the place on that ſide; and from the time they firſt occupied it, almoſt to the day of the attack, they were conſtantly employed in conſtructing and perfecting the moſt formidable intrenchments. The firſt was compoſed of large detached works, cloſed in rear, and covered and joined with each other by three diſtinct ranges of trous de loups.* The ſecond was a complete connected entrenchment, covered in the ſame manner. The ditches of both ſides were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is uſual in field works. Every poſſible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp, and the French generals have been known to ſay frequently in private, that they conſidered this poſition as wholly impregnable.

Marſhal Clairfayt, after having forced Gen. Jourdan to repaſs the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the camp of Wickhert above five Engliſh miles from Mayence; and in conſequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very conſiderably, he, without waiting for thoſe troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack Gen. Schaal, who occupied the entrenchments above deſcribed with fifty-two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was deſtined for this attack, conſiſting of 32 regular battalions, ſome light infantry, and 28 ſquadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garriſon of Mayence, was formed into four diviſions: one, of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons, under Gen. Colloredo; and one, of ſeven battalions of grenadiers, under Gen. Werneck.

It muſt be obſerved, that Marſhal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the moſt commanding and by far the ſtrongeſt part of the camp, becauſe the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable conſequence of ſucceſs on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour paſt five in the morning. The diſpoſition was executed with the utmoſt accuracy, in a very ſhort time the battle was decided in favour of the Auſtrians, who diſplayed exemplary diſcipline and bravery. The general officer finding that they could not advance on horſeback on account of trous de loups, diſmounted and entered the entrenchments on foot, at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the leaſt expect to be attacked, and although they certainly had ſome time to prepare for their defence from the difficulties that the Auſtrian troops had to ſurmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumſtance of ſurprize, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that muſt be attributed their having abandoned, without more reſiſtance, one of the moſt formidable poſitions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and ſix pieces of cannon, two hundred priſoners (among theſe two Generals and ſixty other officers) are already brought into Mayence; while great quantities of ſtores, of various kinds, collected for the purpoſe of the ſiege, have likewiſe fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to 3000.

The Auſtrians had on this occaſion between ſixty and ſeventy officers, and about one thouſand five hundred men commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded: amongſt the former were Lieutenant General Schmertring and Major General Wolckenheim.

General Naundorf croſſed the Rhine in the afternoon, with part of his troops that had been ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Gerau, and took poſſeſſion of Oppenheim.

The marſhal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are purſuing in all directions.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

The bill for preventing ſeditious meetings has paſſed into a law, by great majorities in both houſes of Parliament.

A letter from Frankfort of the 31ſt ult. ſays, that the Auſtrians croſſed the Rhine at Nackenheim: and poſſeſſes a line of territory on this ſide of the Rhine from Bingein to Gunterſblum.

The ſame letter alſo ſtates that Wurmſer has taken the fort du Rhin, near Manheim.

Letters from Neſſel of the firſt, ſtate, that the town of Nieuweid has been declared neutral; that the Auſtrians have not yet made any attack upon Duſſeldorp, and that they have puſhed their advanced guard only as far as Solingen.

At length we are favoured with a Gazette account of the operations on the Rhine, whence it appears that the main body of the French army made a moſt precipitate retreat, and recroſſed the Rhine, without any battle of importance, but with conſiderable loſs of baggage, &c. that a ſmart action took place before Manheim, where the French were worſted and driven into the city, which is now cloſely inveſted; and that the Auſtrians croſſed the Rhine and attacked the French entrenched camp before Mentz, which they carried after a bloody battle, in which the French ſuffered moſt ſeverely.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Cork was to be held on Friday laſt, to take into conſideration the preſent high price of proviſions, eſpecially of potatoes, in that city.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Dec. 4.

Yeſterday the privateer ſchooner Ranger, Capt. Mackenny, returned here from a cruiſe to windward.

On the 23d of November, after a chaſe of 12 hours, the Ranger brought to and captured a French ſchooner Packet, called the Diſpatch, bound from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore, under cover of American papers, and loaded with coffee, ſugar, &c. She had alſo on board a quantity of ſpecie, and cannon and ammunition in the hold. There were likewiſe on board diſpatches for the national convention, caſed in leaden covers, well ſoldered, and fixed with iron rings; one of theſe was ſecured, the others had been thrown overboard. Diſpatches from Mr. Hammond to Gen. Williamſon, at St. Domingo, were alſo found on board, ſuppoſed to be taken with a French officer in our ſervice, and were going to M. Adet, the French miniſter at Philadelphia. There were likewiſe diſpatches from Gen. Rigaud to M. Adet, under the care of Citizen Blanche, colonel by Brevet, and lieutenant-colonel of the legion Egalite, (Rigaud's own corps.)

In the gale of wind, on the 25th, carrying a preſs of ſail to get into a harbour the prize very unfortunately overſet, and by the weight of the cannon far aft was carried down ſtern foremaſt in a few minutes.

The Ranger found on ſhore at Maryguana, a ſchooner bilged, without any perſon on board. At Heneagua ſhe found an American ſhip, bound from New-York for Jamaica, on ſhore, got her off, and enabled her to proceed on her voyage.

December 25.

The brig Telegraph, Mariner, from Havannah for Philadelphia, was driven aſhore in a gale of wind, at 5 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 14th inſtant, on Sandy Key Reef. The maſts were immediately cut away to ſecure the veſſel, then bearing head on the Reef. All the people got ſafe aſhore on the key, with ſome proviſions, baggage, and alſo about 40,000 dollars. On Tueſday the 15th, the ſloop Jane, from North-Carolina, fell in with them, and brought intelligence of their ſituation to this place; upon which ſeveral veſſels went off to their aſſiſtance. On Monday laſt, the Ranger, Mackenny, got to them, and took the people with what they had ſecured on board, and returned here yeſterday.

The Telegraph left Havannah on the 11th inſt. Some of the inhabitants of St. Domingo had then arrived there; and it was ſaid that poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the poſts on the terrritory ceded to France, had been delivered.

January 1.

The Dragon, Cockburn, from this port for Kingſton in Jamaica, was taken off St. Mark's by a gun boat, carrying 2 cannon and 33 men, and ſent into Gonaives, from whence Captain Cockburn and his people were marched acroſs the country to Port de Paix; they were brought from thence in a Cartel veſſel, that returned to this port on Sunday laſt.

A few days after capturing the Dragon, the gun boat attacked a brig of 10 guns, bound from St. Mark's for Jamaica; they boarded her on the quarter-deck, when the brig blew up, and every ſoul on board periſhed, among whom were the Captain and 18 of the gun boat's crew.—As the people of the brig were all French Loyaliſts, and therefore expected no quarters, it is ſuppoſed they ſet fire to the magazine, when they found all farther reſiſtance unavailing.

While the Cartel veſſel lay at Port de Paix, a boat arrived there from Cape Francois, with intelligence of a fleet of Britiſh ſhips being at anchor off Monte Chriſti.

General Levaux had removed his head quarters to Cape Francois, and had ordered that there ſhould be no cruizers allowed, but thoſe belonging to the Republic. The Unicorn, fitted out at Baltimore, is condemned to the Republic, and the Captain, with the commander of the Guillotine privateer, who lately robbed a neutral veſſel, were fettered, and condemned to clean the ſtreets of Port de Paix.

It was ſuppoſed that the Britiſh were meditating an attack on the Capel or Port de Paix.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN MARIS, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe havinig demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, by the 1ſt of April next, to

DAVID LONGACRE,
MARY MARIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Feb. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM ROBERTS, late of Abington township, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

ISAAC ROBERTS,
JESSE ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

1ſt. Mo. 25th, 1795.

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* Round pits, of conſiderable depth: each range was compoſed of ſeveral rows of pits, placed irregularly, and quite cloſe together.

NORFOLK, January 18.

By Captain Lobdell, of the ſchooner Neutrality, from Portſmouth (England) via St. Thomas, we learn that poſitively no troops were embarked on the 8th of November, at that place, owing to the dreadful and continued gales from the ſouthweſt; when Captain Lobdell was at the cuſtom-houſe, at Portſmouth, clearing out his veſſel, ſeveral Captains of the tranſports came there to enter proteſts, their veſſels having parted their cables and gone aſhore. Captain Lobdell ſays, he never ſaw ſuch bad weather before.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.

The uncommon weather we have had this winter, has been a matter of ſurpriſe and diſappointment to many people who had predicted that we ſhould have very ſevere cold weather. We have had but one ſnow this winter, and that laſted but a few hours, and the froſts have been ſo triſling as hardly to be felt. A very conſiderable quantity of rain has fallen within theſe ten days paſt, and which we apprehend will do great damage, from the riſing of the water courſes. James's river, we are told, has riſen very conſiderably, and that there is reaſon to fear the bridge at Richmond will again be carried away. Appamattox river has overflowed all the lower part of this town, the people have been obliged to move out of their houſes, and if the river continues to riſe, it is apprehended that the houſes will again receive very great damage; the bridge leading to Campbell and Wheeler's mills, and the ſaw-mill, rebuilt ſince the great freſh in Auguſt laſt, are carried away, and it is likely the bridge leading to Pocohuntas will ſoon follow.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.

In conſequence of the heavy rains which have fallen, the river at this place began to riſe on Thurſday evening laſt, and continued to riſe until the Wedneſday following, overflowing all the low grounds contiguous. It covered the banks at Rocketts, and of the iſlands oppoſite Roſs's mills. It is reported that a man in attempting to carry the mail over Appamattox river on horſeback to Peterſburg, was drowned and the mail loſt.

WINCHESTER, Jan. 22.

On Sunday morning laſt, departed this life, Mr. Albert Egar, of this town, baker. His death was occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog. As far as we have been able to aſcertain the facts relative to this melancholy event, they are as follow:—The dog was Mr. Egar's own property, and he received a ſlight contuſion from the animal's teeth in one of his fingers, when diſengaging him from another dog with whom he was in combat, about five weeks previous to his deceaſe. He ſuffered the dog afterwards to lick the wound. About three weeks ſubſequent to this, on account of the frequency of his dog being involved in broils with others, he chained him up, in which ſituation he remained ſix days, when he died. It did not occur to Mr. Egar all this time that the animal could have been infected with the hydrophobia; on the contrary, he ſuppoſed him to have been poiſoned, and employed a negro man to open his body, with a view to aſcertain the fact, but no ſymptoms of poiſoning appeared. On Tueſday the 12th inſt. four weeks and three days after he had received the wound from the dog, Mr. Egar felt an uncommon pain in the finger that was bit, which alſo extended up the arm to his neck—it was not till then that he was impreſſed with the idea of the dog's being mad. The day following he was ſeized with a violent chill, and ſymptoms of the hydrophobia became hourly more and more manifeſt, until the period of his diſſolution. Had he been appriſed of his ſituation, and called in phyſical aid in time, it is highly probable his life might have been ſaved. We have been informed by thoſe who viſited him, that for two or three days previous to his deceaſe, he preſented a ſpectacle truly pitiable: The ghaſtly appearance of his countenance; his geſtures in general; his great averſion to water or any other liquid that approached him, could not fail to draw a ſympathetic tear from every beholder. Yet the omniſcient hand of Providence was pleaſed to ordain, that he ſhould retain his ſenſes throughout the whole of theſe trying and diſtreſſing ſcenes; by which unexampled mark of favour from his all bountiful Creator, he became acquainted with the fate that awaited him, and with great Chriſtian fortitude appeared perfectly reconciled to meet it. He was an induſtrious, ſober, and, by all accounts, an honeſt man, and has left a wife and two ſmall children to lament the heart rending circumſtance that has thus early deprived them of a loving huſband and tender parent.

After Mr. Egar's real ſituation was known through town, rumour, ever on the wing to magnify events, ſtated, that Egar's dog had bit ſeveral others; that ſome of them had been known to run off; that one in particular was found dead in the woods; that Egar's horſe and cow and his neighbour's cow were bitten by him; and that Egar's dog was bit by a mad cat. The abſurdity of all this will appear fully manifeſt, when the reader reflects, that not one of theſe circumſtances was divulged until about three days previous to the death of the unfortunate Egar.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville (Georgia) to his friend in town, dated Jan. 2, 1796.

"About the firſt of laſt Dec. the Indians killed a Mr. Wilſon, on the Oconee river, ſet fire to his houſe, and burnt his wife in it. Mr. Wilſon was a member of the legiſlature, a worthy citizen, and a firm friend to the liberties of his country. On the 20th, 25 whites fell victims to ſavage barbarity."

PROVIDENCE, January 16.

A number of counterfeit dollars, dated 1771, have lately appeared; and we learn that a perſon was apprehended a few days ſince at Newtown, on ſuſpicion of having been concerned in the manufacture. They are ſaid to be neatly made, but ſmoother and heavier than the true ones.

The poſt from Newport laſt evening informed, that the new bridge at Howland's ferry, was carried away by the high wind and tide on Thurſday evening laſt.

SALEM, January 19.

On Monday evening of the 11th inſt. at a quarter paſt 8 o'clock, in a thick ſnow ſtorm, the brig John, 90 tons, Ebenezer Buttolph Ward, commander, ſtruck upon the eaſtern point of the Great Miſery. which bears N. 14, 50, W. of Baker's Iſland Beacon, at the diſtance of a mile. The crew were all ſaved, as well as Capt. Edward Allen, jun. of this town, who was a paſſenger. By the exertions of the captain, the boy was ſaved when in imminent danger. They were 62 days out from London. The brig belonged to Capt. Joſiah Waters of this town. She went immediately to pieces, but had no cargo on board. The cauſe of the misfortune was that the Miſery was judged to be Baker's Iſland. The captain and crew, with Capt. Allen, give ſincere thanks to Capt. Marſhall, of Beverly, and others, for their aſſiſtance early on the next morning.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

The new Conſtitution of France prohibits an officer of government to renounce the ſalary aſſigned him by law.

The five Executive officers of France receive the value of 10,222 quintals of wheat for their annual ſalary: The members of the Legiſlature, 613 quintals.

It is a circumſtance that deſerves remarks, that the French, after much confuſion and vibration from opinion to opinion, have finally founded their government on the ſame eſſential principles as the Americans have theirs. The great fundamental principles of civil liberty were broached and diſcuſſed with effect by Lock, Sidney, Hampden and their cotemporaries. Much was done in the reign of Charles I. and his ſucceſſor, to give effect to the reſearches of the patriots of that day. More ſtill was effected in Great-Britain at the revolution; but it was reſerved for the Americans, remote from the ſlaviſh eſtabliſhments, the diſtinction of ranks, the hereditary power and offices of Europe, to develope the true principles of civil and religious liberty, and incorporate them into conſtitutional and legal codes.

In the ſtructure of the propoſed government, the French drapery differs from the American; but in the great outlines of the figure the two countries agree.

In the abolition of hereditary power and office, of titles and rank; in recognizing the excluſive right of the people to originate, form and modify their government, the diviſion of the Legiſlature into two houſes, the ſeparation of the legiſlative, judiciary and executive departments—the trial by jury—reſponſibility of officers—frequence of elections—ſubordination of the military to the civil power, and ſome other material points, the French conſtitution recognizes the ſame principles as the American, and both of them may be conſidered as improving on the principles promulged and defended by the Philoſophers of England and France, who have flouriſhed within the two laſt centuries.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated September 2, 1795.

By public advertiſements, the United States of America invite the ſtockholders to convert their obligations into actions payable in America---it is far from being approved of here; on the contrary it hurts their credit, and many are of opinion that what is now propoſed as optional to accept or not, may now or then be inſiſted on as a right; it alſo gives general diſatisfaction that no reimburſement by lot of certain number of obligations, according to contract, has lately been put into effect, twice it was performed when 3 and 4 per cent. above par, but now the third time being 8 to 9 per cent. under par, they hold back; this procedure injures no one more than themſelves. (The Engliſh, although in other reſpects an unfaithful nation) pay the ſtricteſt attention to fulfil their financial engagements, and it is from this they have ſo well eſtabliſhed their credit.

Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay of the 24th ult. received by a very reſpectable gentleman in Kingſton.

"I went up to the Old Town yeſterday, and returned laſt night; I ſaw Montague James, and Dunbar in the town—Dunbar had juſt returned from Johnſon's party; Johnſon agrees to accept of the ſame terms as James. Dunbar ſet off laſt night with a paſs from Gen. Walpole to grant him the terms, and the whole party are to give themſelves up to Gen. Walpole on Sunday morning; the reaſon they aſſign for the delay, is, that Johnſon is ſo far off that he cannot get to the Old Town in leſs time. I believe the war is over; Montague James is in Gen. Walpole's houſe, and two other principal Maroons are at Col. Hull's poſt, and 40 others, with a number of women and children, in a cock-pit, within muſket ſhot of the 17th dragoons."

Capt. Auſtin, of the Julia, from Jamaica, to this port, off the weſt end of that iſland, took up at ſea a mulatto man, who had been nearly 14 hours in the water, and was 6 leagues from land. The man informs, that he was in a ſchooner bound to the Spaniſh Main, from Port Royal: the ſchooner was taken by a French privateer, from Aux-Cayes, who afterwards put into Salt River, and cut out an Engliſh ſhip. An Engliſh privateer, commanded by Capt. Perkins, purſued and retook the ſhip, firing only a few ſhot at the French privateer, and paſſing her. After being on board of the French privateer 7 days, the Captain and crew of the ſchooner, while priſoners, were maſſacred in cool blood, except this mulatto, who jumped overboard and remained in the water from evening till next morning, when Capt. Auſtin was hailed by him and took him up. He is now in this city, and has related the ſtory to the writer.

The ſame French privateer, afterwards boarded Capt. Auſtin, and plundered him of wine, fowls, and ſome other articles. Capt. Auſtin requeſted the fowls for ſome ſick perſons aboard, but was anſwered, "That ſea breezes were very good for ſick people! and fowls very good for Frenchmen!"

Jan. 30.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Aſſembly, on a motion to agree to the firſt Virginia reſolutions for amending the conſtitution, it paſſed in the negative, 52 to 13.

Captain Peters, of the ſnow Martha, from Aux-Cayes, reports, that he was on his paſſage from thence taken by a Britiſh cruiſer, and carried to Jerewah, a port in Hiſpaniola, in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, where the Britiſh frigate Hermoine, Capt Wilkinſon, was then laying, & after examining his papers allowed him to depart, and behaved in a very polite manner, giving him every aſſiſtance in his power, and ſupplying him with ſeveral things he was in want of. The Commander of the troops on ſhore, Col. Jackſon, alſo behaved with the greateſt civility, and reprimanded the Captain of the privateer, who had detained him; and each gave him a clearance to prevent any other cruiſers from detaining or otherwiſe moleſting him.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

Capt. Gunniſon, arrived at Newburyport, in 28 days from Guadaloupe, was informed juſt before he ſailed, that the French had taken the windward part of Martinique, all except Fort Bourbon; alſo was informed that the commander in chief was ſending ſoldiers and arms every day to lay ſiege to Fort Bourbon. He did not learn that any troops had arrived at Martinique.

The Inſurance Company of North America, have agreed to extend their inſurance againſt fire to buildings of every deſcription, throughout the United States.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of April next,

THE plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of the WAGGON, on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaſer may have any quantity of land from 60 to 100 acres, and one half woodland; there are very good ſtone buildings on ſaid place, a good orchard, the cleared land has been well manured with lime and dung and there is a very great opportunity of erecting any kind of water works on the Brandywine creek, as there is more than 40 feet fall. The terms may be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer.

Likewiſe to be ſold, the plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of GENERAL WOLF, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres, one half wood land, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and well watered; a good part of the cleared land has been limed and dunged; there are ſeven rooms in the houſe, a good ſtone ſmith ſhop, with two fire places in it, a large ſtone ſhed, a log barn, an orchard, and a ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring cloſe by the dwelling-houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms (which may be made eaſy as may ſuit the purchaſer) by applying near the Waggon, to

CALEB WAY.

If not ſold before the 1ſt of April, they will both be rented. *

To be Sold, or Rented,

For a term of years,

A Large commodious licenced Houſe, two ſtory high, with four rooms and kitchen upon the lower floor, and ſix rooms on the upper floor, and an entry thro' the whole, with ſheds and ſtabling; between eight and ten acres of excellent timothy and clover meadow, ſituate in Church-Town, Lancaſter county, on a public road leading from Lancaſter and Harriſburg to Philadelphia.

Alſo for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, the houſe and lot whereon he now lives, in the ſame town, whereon are a good two ſtory houſe, kitchen and ſtore houſe, where the ſubſcriber now keeps a ſtore, and which has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, with good ſtabling and out houſes, a pump of excellent water at the door, about two hundred grafted fruit trees of the beſt quality, ſuch as apple, peach, pear, plumb and cherry trees; this lot is in high cultivation, produces a great quantity of clover, produces three crops in the ſeaſon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent as above, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

THOMAS CHURCH.

January 20, 1796. ‖

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly belonging unto Jacob Shinn, of Springfield, in Burlington county, deceaſed, and by his laſt will bearing date on or about the 10th of January, 1792, deviſed to his daughters Hannah, now Hannah Key, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Lippincott, Jemima, the wife of Caleb Lippincott, Rachel, the wife of Benajah Butcher, and Caleb, his grandſon, the ſon of his daughter Mary, deceaſed, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſame lands to and amongſt the deviſees before mentioned, do intend to meet at the houſe of Benajah Butcher, near Mount Holly, on the 1ſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, either by ourſelves, or in conjuction with the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, to proceed to allot and fix upon, by ballot, the ſhares and parts of each of the ſame deviſees, purſuant to the act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, join tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine. Dated the 20th day January, A. D. 1796.

JOB MOORE,
DANIEL NEWBOLD,
STACY BIDDLE,
} Commiſſioners.

* 4. w.

TAKEN up on the 4th inſtant, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round. The owner on proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to Samuel Cheſter, at the Noah's Ark, north Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 30th, 1795. *

State of New-Jersey.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Nov. 24, 1795.

THE petition from the President and Managers of the company for improving the navigation of the north branch of Rancocus-creek, was read a second time, praying leave to present a supplement to the former law, to authorise the name of the occupier or occupiers of the premises where the lock may be erected, to be inserted in the writ of *ad quod damnum*, in the place of the proprietors or owners thereof, where they cannot be found.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill on the first Monday of the next sitting, to answer the prayer of their petition, they previously advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, with a copy of this order, in three of the most public places in the neighbourhood where the locks are to be erected, for at least three weeks previous thereto; and also for four weeks previous thereto in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

*** Agreeably to the above order, NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented to the Legislature of said State, on the eighth day of February next, for the purposes expressed in their petition as aforesaid.

By order of the President and Managers,
ELIHU GAUNTT, Clerk.

Burlington county, Jan. 1, 1796. *

ALL those who may be indebted (by bond, note or otherwise) to the estate of MARY RUDULPH late of Darby, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 25th day of April next; and those who may have demands on said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same for settlement, &c.

It is hoped none will neglect this notice, as a final settlement of said estate is contemplated early in May.

HUGH LLOYD, Executor.

January 9, 1796. *

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th of December last, an apprentice lad, named *Alexander Weldon*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever secures said apprentice in any gaol, so that I may get him, shall receive a reward of *six pence halfpenny*, and if brought home reasonable charges will be paid, by

JAMES COLEMAN.

Bristol Island, Bucks county,
January 7th, 1796. *

WHEREAS in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Montgomery, November term, 1795, in a case of domestic attachment then issued against *Daniel Mullin*, of the city of Philadelphia, *Andrew Norney*, *Alexander Crawford* and *Nathan Potts* were appointed Auditors, agreeably to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

THESE are to notify all persons having any demands against the said *Daniel Mullin*, to produce their accounts to the said Auditors, or some one of them, as soon as possible, in order to have them settled and adjusted, as the law directs.

ANDREW NORNEY,
ALEXANDER CRAWFORD,
NATHAN POTTS. } Auditors

Norristown, Jan. 2, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

TWO plantations of valuable land, situate near Octorara creek; one of which is adjoining lands of Col. James Thompson, and James Sterret; containing 400 acres, chiefly timber land; a sufficient quantity is suitable for meadow, which may be watered by a good stream; the quality of the land is good, and will, with good cultivation, produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre; there are about 50 acres cleared, a part is meadow and under good grass: The value of the land is much increased by reason of Iron works being so near, that the timber will more than pay for the clearing, of which there is a great quantity.

The other containing 312 acres adjoining lands of Mr. Patterson Bell, and Mr. M'Calmont, in Colerain township, there are about 40 acres cleared, the remainder under thriving timber, and there may be at least 40 acres of meadow made, at a small expence, and watered by a fine stream large enough for a merchant mill, which might be built, and be very profitable, as there are none very near: The opportunity for market convenient, and a supply of wheat from the Susquehanna easy. Any person, wishing to purchase, shall have either of the tracts upon moderate terms, and good and sufficient title made them by the subscriber. Enquire of John Hall, No. 171 Arch-street, or

DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Brooke Forge, Lancaster county
December 4, 1795. tbctf.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable tract of land in Londonderry township, Chester county, containing about 50 acres, on which is sufficient woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing orchard, &c. Situate within three miles of New-London Cross-Roads, and one and an half miles from a merchant mill, and lime kiln, on the Lancaster road. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Londonderry township,
January 1st, 1796. *

For Private Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT,

IN the village of Hatborough, commonly called the Billet, on the old York road, 16 miles from Philadelphia. Its situation is one of the best in the village, which, for beauty, water and health, cannot be exceeded by any in Pennsylvania, is convenient to several mills and places of public worship, and is well calculated for a store, tavern, or for the summer residence of a private family. The lot contains one acre of ground, nearly the whole of which is divided into garden and orchard, well planted, and receives the benefit of the antimeredian sun. The house is partly new, has two handsome parlours, a complete kitchen, four good bed-chambers, with garrets, lofts, &c. and cellars under the whole, which are always dry. At the kitchen door there is a pump of excellent water, that never fails. The outbuildings are new, and built of stone; they consist of stables that will accommodate 7 or 8 horses, chaff-house, carriage-house, waggon-house, poultry-house, a large loft for hay, and two rooms for lodgings for servants. The whole of which are under one roof. The payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MARTHA TODD.

Jan. 18, 1796. §

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, on the Broad-axe road, about one mile from Plymouth meeting-house, and fifteen from Philadelphia, contiguous to a number of lime-kilns, containing about 128 acres, 16 of which are meadow, and 10 of them are well watered, the remainder good arable and timber land.—There are on said premises a good new stone house with a never-failing spring of excellent water near the door, a log barn, a young thriving orchard, part of which is the best grafted fruit. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the 1st of April next. JOSEPH HOUGH.

January 9th, 1796, *

Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown for Philadelphia on Monday, at 9 o'clock, and arrives about 5 in the afternoon, at the sign of the Camel, in Second Street; from whence it starts on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock; and starts again from Newtown on Friday, at the same hour, and returns from the Camel on Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Price for a passenger from Newtown to Philadelphia eight shillings and six pence, from Four-Lanes-End seven shillings and six pence; way passengers five pence per mile.

Great attention will be given the public, by their humble servant,

Jan. 4, 1796. JOHN TORBERT.

TAKEN up on the 22d of December last, by the subscriber, a red and white spotted HEIFER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to the subscriber, near Page's stables, Moravian Alley. JOHN DAVIS.

Jan. 13, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Chichester township, in Delaware county, some time in October last, a light bay mare COLT, about two years old past; at the same time came one dark bay mare COLT, about one year old past. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ *NATHAN PENNELL,*

December 19th, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

To be let for a term of years, and may be occupied on the second day of April next,

A FARM, situated in West-Bradford, in the county of Chester, containing about 200 acres, on the Strasburgh road leading to Lancaster, with a front on each side of said road; there are on this tract a stone-house and outhouse, with a well of excellent water nigh the door, also an orchard, with a good collection of apple and peach trees. This place is abundantly supplied with timber, and well watered for cattle. For terms, enquire on the premises adjoining Thomas Worth's, innholder.

Dec. 15th, 1795.

To be Lett, or Sold,

(And Possession given in April next,)
That valuable and well known

GRIST MILL,

belonging to the subscriber,

SITUATE in Upper Alloway's Creek township, Salem county, which for its convenience of construction, situation, and quantity of grist, is probably superior to any other mill in that county; attached to the mill is a plantation of 150 acres of land, on which are erected a large and convenient dwelling-house, barns, stables, cribs, &c. *also several tracts of land,* some wood land, exceedingly well timbered. For further particulars enquire (at the new Ironmongery store, at the north-west corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia,) of RICHARD WISTAR.

December 26, 1795. tf.

To be sold at public Sale,

On the first day of March next, if not sold by private sale before, and may be entered upon the first day of April next, for which an indisputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceased, situate in the township of Willistown, in the county of Chester 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from West-Chester, containing 190 acres of most excellent land for raising clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being several limestone quarries near the premises, there is a great quanty of woodland on said place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premises are two dwelling houses, the one a stone house, 3 stories high, and a stone milk-house, over a good spring of water near the door; the other being part stone and part sawed logs, 2 stories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole standing pleasant and convenient for a store or any other public business, and to meeting, mill and market; there is also on the premises an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the subscribers, living on and near the premises.

ABRAHAM KING,
DANIEL CORNOG, } Executors.

December 5, 1795.

N. B. It may be sold separate, or together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The sale to egin at 10 o'clock on said day, at the premises. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Swayne, late of Kennett township, Chester county, deceased, are desired immediately to discharge the same; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, in three weeks from this date, in order that the executors may settle their accounts.

JOHN PHILIPS,
SAMUEL HARLAN, } Executors.

January 6, 1796. ¶

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court, will be sold by public sale, on the first day of March next, at the late dwelling-house of Nathan Pawling, Esq; deceased,

A PLANTATION and tract of 189 1-2 acres of land, situate in the township of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and six from Norristown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Esq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill. There are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house large smith's-shop, good stone spring house, built over an excellent and never-failing spring, a log barn, with stablig, a good proportion of meadow, and considerably more may be made with little expence, and about sixty acres of timber. This farm is well watered by several good springs, and the soil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two settlements, one of which would be a good stand for a tradesman or store-keeper. Any person, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of sale, by

WILLIAMMINA PAWLING Administrat.

Dec. 14th, 1795. t. b. c.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, situate in the township of Greenwich, Sussex county, East Jersey, upon the river Muscomet. A tenant may purchase any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable set of forgemen. There are on the premises, a large convenient stone dwelling house, grist-mill, smiths shop, store, and other necessar out buildings, suitable to the business.

There will also be leased with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the first quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and supplies of provisions may be procured. She is situated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premises. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets,
Has for Sale, a General Assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

Real Estate for Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, deceased, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for sale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the testator, situate in Mansfield township aforesaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington, by lands of Isaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy grass, the whole inclosed with good post and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm house, stable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two story frame house not yet finished, a good barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. apple-mill and cyder-press, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful situation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming prospect for many miles both up and down the same.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, situate in Bordentown, in the county aforesaid, bounded by Main-street, by Bank-street, by Second-street, &c. This is one of the highest and pleasanteste situations in Bordention for a gentleman's residence, having a beautiful prospect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, situate in Bordentown aforesaid, bounded by Walnut-street, and Prince-street, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Isaac Horner, and others.

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, situate in Lamberton, in the county aforesaid, bounded by Second-street, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a stone messuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a school-house. For further particulars, and terms of sale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-street, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec. 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

For SALE,

THAT valuable and well known Plantation, formerly owned by John Evans, at present by Samuel Evans, situate in London Britain township, Chester county, containing about four hundred and sixty acres—There are on said Plantation two dwelling Houses, one stone and brick, forty feet by twenty-five, two stories high, with a large and commodious Kitchen; the other a good log-house, suitable for a tenant; two large and convenient Barns; a stone Spring House; a good Merchant Mill, with between 12 and 13 feet head and fall, on a never failing stream, the Whiteclay creek—There are on said Plantation about 80 acres of excellent Meadow, a large proportion of which is well watered, and more can conveniently be made; about 180 acres is arable Land, cleared, the residue is Wood Land. The Land, in general, is of the first quality in that end of the county. The Plantation is 10 miles from Newport, 11 from the Head of Elk, 6 from New-London Cross Roads, and 5 from New-Garden Meeting House, on the nearest road from Lancaster, and on the direct one from Peach Bottom Ferry to Newport; the situation of the Mill is suitable for either the Elk or Middletown trade, which renders it an important stand. Any person desirous of purchasing will, upon applying to Mr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, within one mile of the place, be shewed the same, and know the terms of sale from the subscriber hereof, in Lancaster county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

November 19, 1795. tbctf.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, last night, from the subscriber, in Concord township, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, fresh coloured, and slender made; had on, when he absconded, a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, spotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clonded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has lost one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentices, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reasonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3421.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1st day of April next,

THE plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of the WAGGON, on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaſer may have any quantity of land from 60 to 100 acres, and one half woodland; there are very good ſtone buildings on ſaid place, a good orchard, the cleared land has been well manured with lime and dung, and there is a very great opportunity of erecting any kind of water works on the Brandywine creek, as there is more than 40 feet fall. The terms may be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer.

Likewiſe to be ſold, the plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of GENERAL WOLF, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres, one half wood land, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and well watered; a good part of the cleared land has been limed and dunged; there are ſeven rooms in the houſe, a good ſtone ſmith ſhop, with two fire places in it, a large ſtone ſhed, a log barn, an orchard, and a ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring cloſe by the dwelling-houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms (which may be made eaſy as may ſuit the purchaſer) by applying near the Waggon, to

CALEB WAY.

If not ſold before the 1ſt of April, they will both be rented. *

To be Sold, or Rented,

For a term of years,

A Large commodious licenced Houſe, two ſtory high, with four rooms and kitchen upon the lower floor, and ſix rooms on the upper floor, and an entry thro' the whole, with ſheds and ſtabling; between eight and ten acres of excellent timothy and clover meadow, ſituate in Church-Town, Lancaſter county, on a public road leading from Lancaſter and Harriſburg to Philadelphia.

Alſo for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, the houſe and lot whereon he now lives, in the ſame town, whereon are a good two ſtory houſe, kitchen and ſtore houſe, where the ſubſcriber now keeps a ſtore, and which has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, with good ſtabling and out houſes, a pump of excellent water at the door, about two hundred grafted fruit trees of the beſt quality, ſuch as apple, peach, pear, plumb and cherry trees; this lot is in high cultivation, produces a great quantity of clover, produces three crops in the ſeaſon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent as above, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

THOMAS CHURCH.

January 20, 1796. ‖

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly belonging unto Jacob Shinn, of Springfield, in Burlington county, deceaſed, and by his laſt will bearing date on or about the 10th of January, 1792, deviſed to his daughters Hannah, now Hannah Key, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Lippincott, Jemima, the wife of Caleb Lippincott, Rachel, the wife of Benajah Butcher, and Caleb, his grandſon, the ſon of his daughter Mary, deceaſed, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſame lands to and amongſt the deviſees before mentioned, do intend to meet at the houſe of Benajah Butcher, near Mount Holly, on the 1ſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, either by ourſelves, or in conjuction with the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, to proceed to allot and fix upon, by ballot, the ſhares and parts of each of the ſame deviſees, purſuant to the act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, join tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine. Dated the 20th day January, A. D. 1796.

JOB MOORE,
DANIEL NEWBOLD,
STACY BIDDLE, } Commiſſioners.

* 4. w.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM ROBERTS, late of Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

ISAAC ROBERTS,
JESSE ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

1ſt. Mo. 25th, 1795. *

TAKEN up on the 4th inſtant, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round. The owner on proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to Samuel Cheſter, at the Noah's Ark, north Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 30th, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN MARIS, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, by the 1ſt of April next, to

DAVID LONGACRE,
MARY MARIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Feb. 2. *

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 13th day of February next, on the premiſes,

A Commodious two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the South ſide of King-ſtreet, in the borough of Lancaſter. The houſe has been occupied as a tavern, a number of years paſt, and is very conveniently ſituated and well fitted for that, or a ſtore, as well as for any other kind of public buſineſs, having three rooms beſides a kitchen, on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper, with a cellar underneath. There is alſo on ſaid lot, a very good ſtable and ſhed, built of limeſtone, with other buildings, &c.

Alſo, one half a lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, with a one ſtory log houſe erected thereon, which ſuits well for a diſtillery, or any kind of buſineſs, as each lot has a well of excellent and never-failing water, with pumps therein.

Likewiſe, a lot of ground, ſituate behind the above brick houſe. The above lots may be ſold together or ſeparate, as it may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be given, and conditions made known, by

JOHN BAUSMAN.

January 9th, 1796. *

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable LOT of GROUND, pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Limerick, and county of Montgomery, of which river there is an extenſive view, containing 11 acres and 120 perches, 2 of which are meadow and two woodland, together with the improvements thereon, which are an elegant new two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet by 20, with a large kitchen back of the ſame, and a well of excellent water with a pump near the door; has been occupied as a tavern and ſtore; alſo a ſtable and about 25 young thriving apple trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living thereon.

PAUL CASSELBERRY. *

TO BE SOLD,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated on the Ridge or Reading road, between the nine and ten mile ſtones, in Roxborough townſhip, ten acres of which are good wood-land, about five acres upland meadow, an apple orchard, containing about two acres, of good bearing trees, the remainder good land for tillage; there are on the premiſes a convenient new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of water near the door; the houſe is well finiſhed, ſtands high, and has an extenſive proſpect of the country around, alſo of the Delaware river and city of Philadelphia. The abovementioned lands and premiſes will be ſold together, or in three ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit. The premiſes may be viewed by applying to John Meyer, on the ſame. For further particulars apply to DANIEL PASTORIOUS, in Germantown, or NATHAN LEVERING, on the Ridge road.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *CALEB ATTMORE*, late of the city of Philadelphia, hatter, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANNE ATTMORE,
MARY ATTMORE,
PETER THOMPSON, } *Executors.*

Jan. 26, 1796, *

To be Lett, or Sold,

(And Poſſeſſion given in April next,)
That valuable and well known

GRIST MILL,

belonging to the ſubſcriber,

SITUATE in Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, which for its convenience of conſtruction, ſituation, and quantity of griſt, is probably ſuperior to any other mill in that county; attached to the mill is a plantation of 150 acres of land, on which are erected a large and convenient dwelling-houſe, barns, ſtables, cribs, &c. *alſo ſeveral tracts of land*, ſome wood land, exceedingly well timbered. For further particulars enquire (at the new Ironmongery ſtore, at the north-weſt corner of Third and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia,) of RICHARD WISTAR.

December 26, 1795. tf.

LONDON, November 17.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

Yeſterday preſented to the friends of freedom a ſpectacle, perhaps the moſt ſingular that has ever occured in the hiſtory of public meetings. At an early hour in the morning, the ſtreets in the vicinity of Weſtminſter Hall were crowded with perſons, the anxiety of whoſe countenances beſpoke the deep intereſts they took in the fate of the moſt important conſtitutional queſtion that has ever been agitated. Between ten and eleven an immenſe crowd was aſſembled in the body of Weſtminſter Hall. The judges, we underſtand, having intimated that it would be more agreeable to them that the meeting ſhould not be held there, the company, without any degree of reluctance or oppoſition, withdrew on the firſt notice, and the Huſtings, which had been erected in the hall, were removed to palace yard. About a quarter paſt twelve, Mr. Fox, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Landerdale, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Byng, General Tarleton, and ſeveral other members and reſpectable gentlemen, of oppoſition, made his appearance on the Huſtings, and was received with the loudeſt acclamations from all quarters. Lord Hood, accompanied by Lord Belgrave, the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Canning, and two or three other independent gentlemen, appeared at the ſame time, amidſt an almoſt general ſilence, interrupted only by a few ſlight murmers of diſapprobation. The crowd by this time had encreaſed, to ſuch a number, as completely to occupy the whole ſpace from the eaſtern extremity of the palace yard to the end of Parliament ſtreet; ſilence being obtained,

Mr. Fox began with addreſſing the meeting on the peculiarly intereſting nature of the queſtion which they were now called upon to conſider. It was a queſtion more important in itſelf, and more ſerious in its conſequences, than any that had ever occupied their attention. On other occaſions they had been called upon to conſider the miſconduct of a miniſter, or ſome particular inſtance of abuſe. But the bills now before parliament, carried into effect, would give a mortal ſtab to the conſtitution, and deſtroy at once the whole ſyſtem of Britiſh liberties. The queſtion now was not, whether they ſhould effect a change of bad meaſures, to obtain the redreſs of a particular grievance, but whether they ſhould retain the fundamental principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and continue to exerciſe the rights of a free people? The moſt unqueſtionable, and the moſt important privilege of Engliſhmen, was the right of petitioning. The preſent meaſures were directly aimed at this privilege; and if they were adopted, the ſecurity which they derived for its exerciſe from the bill of rights, would be for ever done away. It was urged, that even if the bill was paſſed, the ſubjects would ſtill retain the right of petitioning. I will tell you, Mr. Fox ſaid, what your right of petitioning will then be: Before you meet to conſider of any public grievance, you muſt give notice to a magiſtrate, he, attended by his followers, muſt be preſent, in order to watch your proceedings, and overlook your deliberations; for if he ſhould chance to take exception at any thing that may be ſaid, he will immediately call you to order: and if, conſcious of the rectitude of your intention, and the juſtice of your cauſe, you perſiſt in adhering to the ſame mode of expreſſion, and attempt to maintain the ſame ground of argument, he will diſſolve the meeting as illegal; and if any reluctance be ſhewn, or reſiſtance made, he will then have the power to enforce his mandate with military execution. Good God! exclaimed Mr. Fox, is this the freedom of Engliſhmen, to deliberate under the controul of an executive magiſtrate! For inſtance, ſuppoſing the operation of the bill to have taken place, and that a magiſtrate here preſent ſhould be offended at the occaſion on which we are met, or the terms on which I now addreſs you, he would then have the power to arreſt me, and to diſperſe you. Mr. Fox adverted to the outrage which had been committed againſt his Majeſty, on the firſt day of the ſeſſion of parliament, an outrage which all good ſubjects equally lamented, and on which miniſters had founded a pretext to deſtroy the conſtitution. He was convinced there was none preſent who did not entertain the moſt thorough deteſtation and abhorrence at that daring and outrageous attack againſt the ſovereign; that there was none who would not have made every exertion to have averted the ſmalleſt degree of inſult or danger from the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty, and who would not be diſpoſed to ſecond every meaſure for bringing the offender to juſtice. Such he knew to be the general ſenſe of the meeting, for he was ſure that there was none ſo ignorant or ſo miſguided, as to allow the miſconduct of the ſervant of the crown to interfere with the reſpect and affection which they owed to the crown itſelf. They knew, experience had afforded too many fatal proofs, that they had the worſt of miniſters, but they all felt with one common ſentiment of exultation, that they had the beſt of kings. Mr. Fox concluded with calling their attention to the purpoſe of the meeting, in order to petition parliament againſt the infringement now attempted on their rights; and to expreſs to his Majeſty their ſentiments of regret at the late outrage offered to his perſon; and exhorted them while they ſhewed a ſpirited reſiſtance to the unconſtitutional proceedings of members, to teſtify at the ſame time, their attachment to the ſovereign, and their ſubmiſſion to the laws. Thus would they approve themſelves the friends of every branch of the conſtitution, and give the lie to thoſe calumnies which had been ſo induſtriouſly propagated reſpecting their principles and views.

The Duke of Bedford then roſe, and in a lengthy and animated ſpeech expatiated at large on the evils which miniſters would draw upon the country, if the pending bills finally paſſed. He concluded by moving the following; which, as he was conſiderably exhauſted by the labour of addreſſing ſo large an aſſembly, was read by Mr. Grey.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliamect aſſembled.—The humble petition of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter,

Sheweth,

That a bill has been brought into your honourable Houſe, ſubverſive of the liberties which the people of this kingdom, at the period when they transferred the crown of England to the illuſtrious family at preſent upon the throne, did claim, demand, and inſiſt upon, as their true, ancient, and indubitable rights.

That the ſaid bill is intituled "An Act for the more effectual preventing ſeditious meetings and aſſemblies."

That the only mode by which your petitioners, and the people of Great-Britain, can expreſs their ſentiments to make their grievances known, is by meeting together, either to inſtruct their Repreſentatives, to petition Parliament, or to addreſs the King.

This is their privilege, and ſubject to the exiſting laws which have already provided againſt the abuſe of it.—Your petitioners do, in the language of their forefathers, claim, demand, and inſiſt upon the exerciſe of it, as their true, ancient, and eſtabliſhed right. The allowance and encouragement of free, honeſt and open diſcuſſion of all matters political and judicial, while it has afforded the ſureſt controul upon the encroachments of the Executive Government, has tended moſt effectually to ſecure the upright adminiſtration of juſtice.

Your honourable Houſe is humbly reminded, that the right of the people in

ſuch meetings is the beſt ſecurity they poſſeſs againſt the abuſe of power.

If they who are delegated to defend their liberties, baſely or corruptly betray them; if they who are ſent to watch over Miniſters, become their accomplices, what may the people do, if they do not remonſtrate?

By the bill now pending, no meeting can be called, except with the knowledge of a Magiſtrate, whoſe preſence is made neceſſary, not merely for the preſervation of the peace, but for the purpoſe of controuling the ſentiments to be uttered. He is conſtituted ſole judge of the manner in which a grievance may be ſtated, or a right aſſerted. To differ with him in political opinion, is made a breach of the peace; to maintain that opinion, is made a riot; and to perſiſt in it, is to incur the horrors of military execution.

We truſt your moſt honourable Houſe will feel a proper degree of reſentment againſt the principle of ſuch a bill, as affecting the whole maſs of the people, but we, as inhabitants of Weſtminſter, ſtand more eſpecially in need of your protection. It is our peculiar fate to be ſuperintended by Magiſtrates who are ſelected, employed, and paid during pleaſure, by the Executive power.

Your petitioners further beg leave to call the attention of your honourable Houſe to a bill now depending, entituled "An Act for the ſafety and preſervation of his Majeſty's perſon and government, againſt treaſonable and ſeditious practices and attempts."

They humbly repreſent that this bill contains an arbitrary accumulation of treaſon, calculated to harraſs and oppreſs the ſubject, without adding any ſecurity to the perſon of his Majeſty; that it alſo deſcribes the miſdemeanor, at which another of its clauſes is pointed, with ſuch ſtudied ambiguity, as to comprehend in its penal operation every exerciſe of the right of examining public affairs; and that this miſdemeanor, ſo deſcribed, is ſubjected to a barbarous puniſhment, which, as applied to ſuch offence, is utterly unknown to the mild and merciful ſpirit of the law of England.

Under all theſe circumſtances, your petitioners, deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the dangers which impend over the peace and conſtitution of their country, moſt earneſtly implore your honourable Houſe to avert them, by the rejection of meaſures, which, by depriving the people of their moſt ancient and indubitable rights, have a tendency to alienate their affections from the conſtitution, and to leſſen their reſpect for the laws.

Lord Hood then roſe and ſaid, that he and many reſpectable inhabitants of Weſtminſter came there not to diſcuſs the merits or demerits of the bill in queſtion; but to enter their proteſt againſt the proceedings. That he, and thoſe who agreed with him in thinking that ſome ſuch meaſure was abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of public tranquility and of the conſtitution itſelf, were at leaſt as anxious as thoſe who oppoſed it could be, that the real ſenſe of the abſent houſeholders of Weſtminſter ſhould be fairly taken upon it. That the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations of the bill had been induſtriouſly circulated, which he did not think it neceſſary on that occaſion to reply to; but that he earneſtly recommended to the inhabitant houſeholders of Weſtminſter to have meetings as ſoon a poſſible at their reſpective veſtries, where their opinions might be fairly and legally taken, and where they might reſpectively ſign their names, and write down their places of reſidence. His Lordſhip was liſtened to without tumult.

Mr. Sheridan next made a lengthy and eloquent ſpeech in anſwer to Lord Hood and in ſupport of the motion.

Lord Mountmorris ſaid a few words, expreſſing his concurrence in the object of the meeting, and his marked deteſtation of the meaſures which miniſters were adopting, with a view to ſubvert the conſtitution and liberties of the country.

The Duke of Bedford then propoſed an addreſs to the king, to which he hoped that the two unfortunate individuals who had diſſented from the motion of the petition, would not perſevere in their oppoſition. The addreſs was chiefly congratulatory on the happy eſcape of his Majeſty from the outrage committed againſt his perſon, at which the ſtrongeſt deteſtation was expreſſed. It alſo prayed for the prolongation of his Majeſty's reign, and contained the moſt ſpirited aſſurances of a determination to ſupport the ancient and free conſtitution of Great Britain. The addreſs was voted nem. diſ. and Mr. Fox was appointed to preſent both the petition and addreſs.

Mr. Fox expreſſed his warmeſt thanks for the diſtinguiſhed honour which the meeting had conferred upon him, and profeſſed his readineſs at this, as well as at any other time, to obey their commands. He knew that when he came to preſent the petition to the Houſe of Commons, it would be ſaid that the contents of the petition did not convey the ſentiments of the people. But the proceedings of this day would give the lie to an aſſertion which he conſidered in no other view than as a libel upon the ſentiments of the people of England. Mr. Fox then contraſted his public conduct with that of the preſent adminiſtration, and appealed to the meeting if ever at any time, even when popular opinion was againſt him, he had encroached on the liberties of the ſubject, or impoſed oppreſſive burdens on the people. [An univerſal call of No, No.] He concluded with aſſuring the inhabitants of Weſtminſter of his ſolicitous concern for their intereſts, which he would at all times be ambitious to diſplay. A general call of Peace! Peace! aſcending from the croud, Mr. Fox ſaid, that whenever a meeting of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter was called for the purpoſe of petitioning Parliament for that purpoſe, he would conſider it as his duty to attend and give it all the ſupport in his power.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Fox, for his proper and dignified conduct: which was hailed with ſhouts of concurrence.

Mr. Fox moved the meeting to adjourn, and after many of them had ſigned the petition they departed. The inhabitants preſent amounted, on a moderate calculation, to 30,000, and among them we noticed the following friends of adminiſtration—Lords Gower, Morpeth, Belgrave, Hood, Grenville, Gower; right hon. Thomas Steel, hon. Mr. Jenkinſon, hon. Mr. Stuart, hon. Mr. Ryder, Sir W. W. Wynne, Mr. Canning, Mr. Devaynes, &c.

Different parties of military arrived in town on Sunday and yeſterday morning, in order to be at hand in caſe of any public diſturbance. The prince of Wales's regiment took its ſtation in the ſtable-yard at Carlton houſe; the 1ſt regiment of dragoons came from Rumford, and was accommodated with ſtabling at the horſe guards, the 15th light dragoons were in St. George's fields, and ſeveral other regiments approached the metropolis. The different volunteer corps were alſo on duty, but fortunately there was no neceſſity for calling them out.

The peaceable and orderly conduct of the perſons preſent, defeated every attempt at confuſion. Lord Belgrave held up his hand againſt the petition. Never was the ſenſe of the people more fully or fairly taken, for both ſides exerted themſelves to bring down friends; but even thoſe who came under the pretence of oppoſing, held up their hands for the petitions, ſo odious are the bills now depending in Parliament.

Mr. Fox was drawn home by the inhabitants, who ſtopped his carriage at the Treaſury and Admiralty, and gave three cheers. The Duke of Bedford was alſo drawn home; and the people ſhewed the greateſt deſire to teſtify their love for the defenders of their liberties.

LONDON, November 17.

On looking over our laſt returns of the War-Office in Ireland, it has appeared, that ſince the commencement of the preſent war, not leſs than 200,000 men have been ſent out of that kingdom upon the naval and military ſervice, and all theſe were natives of Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 6.

The report of the committee reſpecting the high price of grain was brought up and read. This report, in ſubſtance ſtated, that from the enquiries the committee had made, and from the information received, it appeared that in general the crops of the different ſorts of grain, during the paſt harveſt had been abundant, excepting in the article of wheat. It ſtated, that as the old ſtock was exhauſted, and the demand great, the price of grain unavoidably continued very high; that the dependence on corn procured from foreign parts was very precarious: that the committee had deliberated whether it would be better for the executive government to procure ſupplies, or leave it to the ſpeculations of the individual merchant? that they had agreed to the latter mode, and to grant a bounty for the encouragement of private ſpeculation. The bounty propoſed was 25s. per quarter, and ſo much in proportion per barrel, on the importation of corn from Africa to the Mediterranean; a bounty of 10s. per quartea from the Baltic; a bounty of 15s. a quarter from America, and ſo on in proportion per barrel; a bounty of 5s. a quarter for the importation of Indian corn, to expire on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1796. It is alſo ſtated, that there appeared to be ſuch a deficiency in the ſtock of rye, as might make it expedient to give a bounty on the importation of that article; but that the committee had not as yet received ſufficient information. The report added, that no ſufficient reliance could be placed upon a ſupply ariſing from importation from abroad; and that therefore a ſtrict œconomy in the uſe of wheat and flour was requiſite to be obſerved among all ranks at home, as well as to conſider of a ſubſtitution of other articles of food. The report was ordered to be printed, and the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the report on Wedneſday next.

A meſſage was brought from the Lords, that they had paſſed a bill for the better preſervation of his Majeſty's perſon.

Mr. Pitt roſe and moved that the bill be read the firſt time.

Mr. Sheridan oppoſed it.

A diviſion took place: for the firſt reading of the bill—for it 170, againſt it 26. Majority for the firſt reading 154.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the bill be read a ſecond time on Thurſday next, when the ſtrangers were ordered to withdraw, and the Houſe divided—

Ayes	151
Noes	25

The bill was then ordered to be read a ſecond time on Thurſday next.

Mr. Sheridan, at the cloſe of a very lengthy ſpeech moved, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the exiſtence and extent of the danger of ſeditious meetings, as referred to in his Majeſty's proclamation, and laid before the Houſe by his Majeſty's miniſter, on the fourth of November."

This was moved by the oppoſition to ſhow, that the aſſertion made, that an intimate connection exiſted between the popular meetings in London and the attack upon the King when going to Parliament, was unfounded.

After a lengthy debate it was negatived by the accuſtomed majority.

BELFAST, November 16.

The Engliſh miniſtry, unable to impoſe letters on France, have turned their ſpleen againſt poor JOHN BULL, whom they are now employed in binding hand, foot and *tongue*, after bringing him to a ſtate of ſtarvation by this "juſt and neceſſary war;" and we entertain no doubt, but as PADDY (our *Patriots* ſay) muſt *ſtand and fall* with Johnny, we ſhall have a ſample of the *advantages* ariſing from our happy connexion with the *ſiſter* country, as ſoon as our immaculate Parliament meets: and thus terminates every hope of bringing about *any*, even the *moſt trivial* reform, by legal and peaceable means. Yet ſtrange to tell, that ſeven-tenths of the place men, penſioners, and even gentlemen of landed property, will imagine that theſe *ſtrong meaſures*, by *ſtrengthening the hands of government*, tend to enſure a prolongation of tranquility! Far otherwiſe indeed, do we conceive of them; and did we wiſh a REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY, theſe are the very meaſures we would recommend to bring it about: the *experience of ages*, and the *nature of things*, prove that theſe are the preparatory ſteps to a convulſion.

The Whig Club of England held an extraordinary meeting the 11th inſtant, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, for the purpoſe of taking the bills now before Parliament into conſideration. Several ſtrong reſolutions were paſſed, expreſſive of their abhorrence of theſe bills, as utterly ſubverſive of the genuine principles of the conſtitution; and they earneſtly recommend meetings of the people for the purpoſe of proteſting againſt them.

A meeting of thoſe concerned in the Printing buſineſs was to be held on Thurſday laſt for a ſimilar purpoſe. The requiſition calling this meeting ſtates, that theſe bills, by aboliſhing the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, will finally put a total ſtop to the Printing trade.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, about 12 miles from this city, containing 70 acres, on which there is a new ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, ſtone kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. a large orchard, and a variety of fruit trees, about 12 acres of good meadow, and 10 of wood land. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of April, at which time the purchaſer may have the opportunity of buying what ſtock is on the place, and grain in the ground.

Inquire at No. 37, Arch-ſtreet.

Philad. Feb. 8th, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Valuable ſituation, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, and a variety of the beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, 2 kitchens adjoining the ſame, a pump of never-failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good ſtables, and a number of out buildings, conſiſting of ſheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large ſtone bark-houſe, beam-houſe, currying ſhop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Alſo a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid premiſes, with a number of the beſt grafted fruit; whereon is erected a log houſe and ſhop, with a well of good water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 22d of March next. If not ſold at private ſale before the 22d of March, the ſaid Premiſes will be expoſed to public ſale on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by,

MOSES SHEPPARD.

January 26, 1796. §

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION and Tract of land, allowed to be valuable; ſituate in London-Grove townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing two hundred acres, or upwards—being an old ſurvey: Whereon is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe, 36 by 24 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, and a brick kitchen 19 feet ſquare, and all cellared under, a pump of good water at the door, and beautifully ſituated on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, 32 miles from the former and fifteen from the latter, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and to merchant mills. There is alſo an excellent ſtone barn, 65 feet by 30, with ſtabling under the whole, beſides other out-houſes, and all the buildings covered with cedar. There is on ſaid premiſes two bearing orchards of fruit-trees, one whereof is of Vandiver, the other a variety of the beſt grafted fruit-trees. There are fourteen or fifteen acres of meadow ready made. and the advantage of making four times that quantity, with a never-failing ſtream of water running through the ſame, by a race ready made, which brings the water within a few perches of the dwelling-houſe, where there is an excellent mill ſeat with a ſufficiency of water and 26 feet fall. Near one hundred acres of the above tract is woodland, and a great quantity of lime-ſtone on the premiſes, and a kiln ready built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

JOHN BALDWIN.

January 9th 1796. §

MILLS FOR SALE.

TO be ſold, a valuable plantation, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, within 1 mile of the Delaware, at Coryell's ferry, and near the lower York road, containing 155 acres, 18 acres of watered meadow, a young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, &c. a proportionable quantity of timber land, the great ſpring ſtream running through the whole, on which is erected a valuable griſt and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and 3 pair of ſtones, 2 of which are excellent burrs, 2 reels in the merchant bolt, 3 country bolts, and the whole fixed on the new conſtruction, elevators, fans, ſcreens, packing machine, &c. to go by water, the griſt mill has an excluſive right of the water by patent to the ſpring head, and is never ſtopped by froſt or drowth; there is alſo an excellent ſaw mill, finiſhed in the beſt manner; the ſituation of the mills ſo near the river affords means of a ſupply of wheat and logs, and an eaſy and cheap conveyance of boards and flour to Philadelphia; there are alſo on the premiſes, a large 2 ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, 49 by 33 feet, with 4 rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, 5 rooms above ſtairs, and a cellar under the whole, a barn 50 by 30 feet, with ſtabling under the whole, and other out houſes; the whole of the buildings and improvements being almoſt new, are in excellent order. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

February 9, 1796. * 4w.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

It muſt give pleaſure to all lovers of juſtice to ſee the wickedneſs of nations puniſhed by the very means employed to injure others. Every war has ended in inflicting ſevere vengeance on the nations that plunged into it. The combined powers, which intermeddled with French affairs, impiouſly attacking a nation that was buſy in reforming its own government, are defeated with ſhame, and will find, that inſtead of prolonging the exiſtence of their own deſpotic ſyſtems, they have ſown the ſeeds of revolution in their own country, and will haſten the downfal of their own thrones. The feudal ſyſtem and its ſiſter, the church deſpotiſm, could only be ſupported by ignorance and the inaction of the human mind. The minds of men once rouſed to reflection muſt diſdain its fetters and throw off its chains. This muſt be the ultimate effect of the revolution in France.

In the general regeneration, Great-Britain muſt be a partaker, and the inſolence of her marine, which inſults all the ſmall powers, muſt contribute to this effect. There is a point, beyond which her debts, and the rigour of her government, well cannot be borne. A timely reformation might ſave her conſtitution, and no good man would rejoice in the miſeries of a convulſion; but whether her rulers are wiſe enough to ſave the conſtitution is a problem that time only can ſolve.

We are all longing for peace, and enquiring when it will take place. If we may judge from appearances, peace muſt be near at hand.

The malevolence of nations, or rather of their rulers, is ſeldom ever exhauſted. They fight, ſlay, burn, rob and deſtroy, as long as money and food can be found to pay and feed the wretched tools with which they perform the ſavage work. Kings do this when they pleaſe; and republicans often do it likewiſe on trifling pretexts.

But Europe is nearly exhauſted. Money indeed, while any circulates, will be procured by taxes, loans, forced or voluntary, robbing churches, and requiſitions; this trade has been going on, till it cannot go much longer.

But proviſions fail. Bread is every where ſcarce. It is ſcarce in Germany; in France the poor cannot get bread, at leaſt in many parts; and England feels the effects of an hungry populace.

Hunger and famine will put a ſtop to the war; it is impoſſible to maintain the ſame armies in Europe another campaign. War, devouring war, has laid waſte a great portion of country, and ſupplies grown ſcanty and precarious.

The finances of the Emperor are low; in France the aſſignats are going to nothing, like our continental bills, and the diſtreſs there far exceeds what we experienced.

There muſt be peace. But on what terms no one can conjecture. If the inſolence of Great-Britain can be humbled, all Americans will rejoice, and ſay Amen.

It is, in a degree, problematical, what will be the effect of the late reverſes of fortune in Europe and the Eaſt-Indies. Even allowing for exaggeration in the account of the defeat of Jourdan, it is certain that the loſs of that diviſion of the French army is a ſerious affair. The capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the perhaps more important capture of Trincomale, in Ceylon, that moſt valuable ſpice Iſland, will give new ſpirits to the Engliſh miniſtry, and induce the nation to grant new ſupplies for proſecuting the war.

Want of bread is the only thing that threatens a peace. The poor of Great-Britain, unaccuſtomed to ſuch a price as bread now bears, are riotous in various parts of England, and in moſt of the large towns great ſums are raiſed by ſubſcription to ſupply the poor. How long this mode of appeaſing their wants, can or will be practiſed, it will not be poſſible to judge.

In the month of October laſt, we hazarded a conjecture that the decree directing the re-election of two thirds of the Convention to the New Legiſlature, was conſidered by the Republicans, as a neceſſary precaution to ſecure the Conſtitution from the aſſaults of Royaliſts. It was ſuppoſed that the Convention were afraid to riſk an entire election of new members.

It is now evident that the conjecture was well founded. The inſurrection in Paris doubtleſs proceeded from the Royaliſts; and we have certain information that the conſpiracy extended to a great part of that city.

In the ſupplement to the Bulletin of Vendemiaire 30, we have a detail of facts relative to this conſpiracy, taken from letters diſcovered in the houſe of one Lemaitre, between two matraſſes. The correſpondence was carried on between the Emigrants in Baſle and perſons in Paris. The details are lengthy; but they all go to prove a plot for the reſtoration of Monarchy.

Some of the letters were written with *ſympathetic ink*, as it is called, the characters in which were not legible, without a particular proceſs or application of other materials. The Count d'Artois, Prince of Conde and Louis 17 were deſigned by the figures, 29, 49 and 77—The Emperor, by D. D.

In conſequence of this diſcovery, Lemaitre, Andre, Deforges, Superi, Perrin, and Brottier, were ordered before the military tribunal for trial.

The oppoſition to the decrees of relation may be conſidered, in a degree, as aſcertaining the force of the Royal party, ſo far as the people voted. But vaſt numbers gave no vote at all.

The ſtrength of the party alarmed the Convention, and compelled them to *violate a principle of right*, in order to ſecure a Republican Legiſlature, and even to call in aid the Jacobin party to ſupport them in that violation.

The ſtorm has blown over, and it is a moſt deſirable thing that the favourable operation of the new government may allay the rage of party and reconcile all French citizens to a Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 10.

On Saturday laſt, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, arrived in this city, after an abſence of more than three years, on an expedition againſt the Weſtern Indians, in which he proved ſo happily ſucceſsful, MAJOR GENERAL WAYNE. Four miles from the city, he was met by three troops of Philadelphia Light horſe, and eſcorted by them to town. On his croſſing the Schuylkill, a ſalute of fifteen cannon was fired from the Centre-Square, by a party of Artillery. He was uſhered into the city by the ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy, and thouſands of citizens crowded to ſee and welcome the return of their brave General, whom they attended to the City Tavern, where he alighted. In the evening a diſplay of fire-works was exhibited, in celebration of the peace lately concluded with the Weſtern Indians, and the Algerines; and alſo, on account of the peace concluded by France with ſeveral European powers.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

Extract of a Letter.

To *James Wilſon*, Eſquire.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being employed by Samuel Hopkins, to clear a certain piece of land in the beach woods bounded on the north and ſouth road near John Shaffer's, in Northampton county, that we were informed belonged to you, in order to aſcertain the advantages of manufacturing the timber into pearl aſhes, after his patent method, five acres were marked off for us, which was afterwards found to contain, by exact meaſurement, four acres three quarters and eight ſquare rods, timbered chiefly with beach, ſugar maple, birch, and a ſmall quantity of hemlock; we proceeded to cut, pile, and burn the timber, the aſhes therefrom was tranſported to a furnace previouſly conſtructed with one boiler of about ninety gallons, calcined and leached; the lie therefrom was boiled down into pearl aſhes, which made 11c. 1q. 7lb. and further we found, from experiment, that one hand, at moderate labour, with one boiler, may make one third of a ton per week; it will not require more than half a cord of wood per day.

James Sutton,
Joſhua Pederick,
Daniel Pederick,
James Collins,
Joſhua Z. Couſins.

Sept. 16, 1795.

—

I have examined by chemical proof ſome pearl aſhes preſented me by the inſpector of that article, ſaid to be made agreeably to the patent principles, upon ſome lands belonging to Judge Wilſon. I compared them with others, very good, which I was informed was imported from Boſton, branded David Townſend, firſt ſort, obtained from John Hart, in this city, and found by accurate experiment that the former contained about ſeven per cent. more pure alkali than the latter.

Benjamin Say.

Philad. Nov. 15, 1795.

11c. 1q. 7lb. pearl aſhes ſold, at 75/ per cwt.	£ 42	8 6
Labour for clearing 4 and 3-4 acres and 8 rods, at £ 4 per acre,	19	4 0
Ditto for manufacturing,	2	12 6
4 Barrels,	1	0 0
Freight to market, 10/ per cwt.	5	13 1
	£ 28	9 7
Balance in favour of the manufactory, beſides the above expences,	£ 13	18 11

SIR,

The pearl aſhes we obtained from Mr. Hopkins, and the ſame given quantity from Mr. Bartram, Boſton inſpection, branded David Townſend, firſt ſort, we have proved under ſimilar heads, in our manufactory of ſoap, and found Mr. Hopkins's at leaſt eight per cent. ſuperior for our buſineſs.

Robert Dickſon,
Joſeph Yeoman.

Philad. Dec. 10, 1795.

—

To *James Wilſon*, Eſquire.

To the PUBLIC.

Having attended carefully to the reſult of ſeveral comparative experiments which were made to aſcertain the nature and merit of Samuel Hopkins's proceſs for manufacturing pearl aſhes, or calcined alkaline ſalts, we are of opinion, that by this method wood aſhes may be made to yield a quantity of pearl aſhes of a very fine white colour, equal in weight and ſtrength to the black or uncalcined alkaline ſalts, which are obtained by the ordinary method of leaching and boiling down the black lie, ſo that the manufacturer who adopts this method, will probably gain all the weight which is loſt by the ordinary proceſs of calcining, and may effect the calcination in a much eaſier manner. We alſo examined a furnace erected according to the directions of Samuel Hopkins, and were preſent during part of a proceſs which was conducted in it, and believe it to be ſo happily conſtructed as to effect the calcination of wood aſhes and evaporate the lies, without more fuel than is uſed to boil down the lies only by the common method.

David Rittenhouſe,
James Hutchinſon,
Benjamin Say,
Caſper Wiſtar, junr.
John Pennington.

June 17, 1793.

LONDON, November 10.

Wheat.—The following mode of preſerving it from ſmut or blighting, was communicated by an intelligent correſpondent.

It has been practiſed with great ſucceſs, and it was compoſed by a farmer in Ireland, as an obſervation upon ſome recommendations for preſerving ſeed for ſowing, in a printed paper of the Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, which has been circulated through England, and alſo in Ireland.—

A preventative againſt ſmut or blighting in Wheat.

Of the herbs called agrimony and broad plaintain, take of each a large ſieve full, and of woodbine the like quantity; let them be well boiled in a pan full of water, and when cooled let the liquor be poured off, or the herbs taken out; then add to the liquor as much rock or bay ſalt as will ſtrengthen it to ſuch a conſiſtence, as that a hen's egg will float on it; let as much wheat be put into a kieve as may be ſufficient for the next day's ſowing, and let as much of the above liquor be poured on it, as will be ſufficient to cover the ſeed wheat; let it remain ſo for twenty-four hours, then let the liquor be drawn off at or near the bottom of the kieve by a cock or otherwiſe, as may be moſt convenient; let the ſeed be then poured out on a floor, and well mixed with freſh lime, ſo as to be properly encruſted for ſowing. The above will be ſufficient for one plough during the ſeaſon, but as much as the freſh liquor is to be added every morning, as was abſorded on the preceeding day by the corn; but when a farmer has ſeveral ploughs at work, he is to enlarge the quantity in proportion.

Near large towns where there are ſoap boilers at work, the ſoap leys or ſoaper's waſte is deemed a good addition; however, I never had occaſion to try it, nor had I for thirty years paſt one ear of black, ſmuted, or blighted wheat.

N. B. In wet weather the ſeeds ſhould be immediately ſpread thin upon a barn floor, and not left in ſacks which may prove injurious to the grain; the herbs above mentioned are found to be poiſonous to worms, and noxious to birds, but no ways prejudicial to the ſeeds or their produce.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WICKARD MILLER, of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts, duly proved, to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN MILLER, Executor.

February 8, 1796. *

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands the Paper-making buſineſs, and can be confided in. Such a one may hear of immediate employment, good wages, accommodations, &c. by applying to the printers hereof.

February 9, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, in October laſt, an old COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern Liberties, Feb. 9, 1796. †

WAS FOUND, on Creſam Hill, Germantown road, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a ſmall BALE OF GOODS. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take the goods.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, January 8, 1796. ‖

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about one hundred thirty-two acres, whereof are about ſixteen acres of meadow and a good bearing orchard, and a proportionable part of wood-land.

There are on the premiſes, a fulling-mill in good repair; a ſtone and log dwelling-houſe; a large frame barn; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, convenient to the dwelling-houſe; and other out buildings. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes

EMMOR BAILY.

London-Grove, 1ſt mo. 21, 1796. *

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

To be RENTED, or SOLD,

The celebrated HORSE

Marquis of Granby.

GRANBY is a fine blood bay, with a black mane and tail, uncommonly ſtrong and handſome, is a remarkably ſure foal-getter, and his colts are allowed, by the beſt judges, to be equal to any in America, for beauty, ſtrength and action. One of his colts has been ſold as high as one thouſand dollars. As to his pedigree, he can boaſt of a Yorick, a Nonpariel, a Morton's Traveller, a Fearnought, a Highflyer, a King Herod, &c. &c. The particulars to be ſeen at the place of ſtanding. If ſold, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money.

Croſs-Roads, Cheſter county, February 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good log dwelling-houſe, and eighteen acres and three quarters of land, ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to Briſtol, within three miles of the borough of Briſtol, aud one from Milford mill, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Johnſon and Joſhua Wright, one half of which is good woodland, the other chiefly meadow ground; it is divided into four lots, highly manured, and almoſt all in timothy, and the beſt of graſs; there are beſides the dwelling-houſe, a barn a well of good water within a few yards of the door, and a young orchard conſiſting of upwards of forty apple trees, of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a conſiderable number of other fruit trees. For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JOHNSTON, on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1796. *

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable tract of land in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 50 acres, on which is ſufficient woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing orchard, &c. Situate within three miles of New-London Croſs-Roads, and one and an half miles from a merchant mill, and lime kiln, on the Lancaſter road. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Londonderry townſhip, January 1ſt, 1796. *

TAKEN up on the 22d of December laſt, by the ſubſcriber, a red and white ſpotted HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near Page's ſtables, Moravian Alley. JOHN DAVIS.

Jan. 13, 1796. *

Offered for private Sale,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, ſituate on the Three Mile Run, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, oppoſite Hart's tavern. There are on the premiſes atwo ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a ſtone quarry, ſome very handſome meadow ground, an appleorchard, an old tanyard, with ſeveral buildings adjoining it, ſome time back uſed for a mill houſe, currying ſhop, &c. the under planks of the vats are probably ſtill good; the ſituation for tanning is very convenient, as the 3 mile run, a very lively ſtream, runs through the premiſes cloſe by the tanyard. A good title can be given to the purchaſer; for further particulars apply to MARY MARRIOT, at Wilmington, or NATHAN SELLERS, No. 231, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 25, 1796. t.b.c.t.f.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, 2 miles from the poſt road, and 11 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Thomas Weſt, Cyrus Newlin, and others, containing about 90 acres, whereof 25 acres are woodland, about 3 or 4 acres of good meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, the remainder is arable land of a moſt excellent quality, it is well watered, having two good ſtreams running through, beſides ſeveral never failing ſprings which riſe on the land: there are on the premiſes a log houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a bearing apple orchard, beſides other fruit. It can conveniently be divided into 3 parts, of about 30 acres, with water and a portion of woodland on each, and will be ſold either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The ſituation of this tract of land is convenient to ſeveral griſt-mills and ſmiths ſhops, and is in a good neighbourhood. The title is indiſputable. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of April next. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Springfield, Jan. 22, 1796. 2m

To be Sold, or Rented,

(And may be entered upon the firſt of 4th Mo. next)

A Valuable MILL, ſituate on Mill-creek, near the public road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 6 miles from the latter, the whole in good repair, and now in tenure of Peter Fiſher. Enquire for further particulars of the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

JAMES GIBBONS.

1ſt. Mo. 16th, 1796. §

WAS taken up on the tenth day of this inſt. a dark bay HORSE, ſuppoſed to be ſeven or eight years old, about fifteen hands high, and appears to have been worked in harneſs. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Apply to the ſubſcriber living at his mills, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania.

THOMAS BISHOP.

January 25th, 1796. *

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 21 miles from Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the Spring-houſe tavern, and one from Græme-Park, containing 155 acres. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a ſtone kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a convenient log barn with frame ſheds, and ſtabling at each end thereof, a large apple orchard and other fruit trees, about 20 acres of meadow, part watered, 50 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land; the whole premiſes in good tenantable repair. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer on the firſt day of April next. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſaid plantation, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

PHILIP SOMER.

January 16, 1796. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JACOB SNYDER*, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

SIMON BENNET,
BENJAMIN COTMAN, } *Executors.*

Jan. 17, 1796. ¶

ALL thoſe who may be indebted (by bond, note or otherwiſe) to the eſtate of MARY RUDULPH late of Darby, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 25th day of April next; and thoſe who may have demands on ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement, &c.

It is hoped none will neglect this notice, as a final ſettlement of ſaid eſtate is contemplated early in May.

HUGH LLOYD, Executor.

January 9, 1796. *

To be ſold at public Sale,

On the firſt day of March next, if not ſold by private ſale before, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next, for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, there is a great quanty of woodland on ſaid place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk-houſe, over a good ſpring of water near the door; the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant and convenient for a ſtore or any other public buſineſs, and to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG, }

December 5, 1795.

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to egin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, at the premiſes. *

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public ſale, on the firſt day of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathan Pawling, Eſq; deceaſed,

A PLANTATION and tract of 189 1-2 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Eſq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe large ſmith's-ſhop, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, built over an excellent and never-failing ſpring, a log barn, with ſtablig, a good proportion of meadow, and conſiderably more may be made with little expence, and about ſixty acres of timber. This farm is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings, and the ſoil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two ſettlements, one of which would be a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. Any perſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of ſale, by

WILLIAMMINA PAWLING Adminiſtrat.

Dec. 14th, 1795. t.b.c.

FOR SALE,

TWO plantations of valuable land, ſituate near Octorara creek; one of which is adjoining lands of Col. James Thompſon, and James Sterret; containing 400 acres, chiefly timber land; a ſufficient quantity is ſuitable for meadow, which may be watered by a good ſtream; the quality of the land is good, and will, with good cultivation, produce twenty buſhels of wheat per acre; there are about 50 acres cleared, a part is meadow and under good graſs: The value of the land is much increaſed by reaſon of Iron works being ſo near, that the timber will more than pay for the clearing, of which there is a great quantity.

The other containing 312 acres, adjoining lands of Mr. Patterſon Bell, and Mr. M'Calmont, in Colerain townſhip, there are about 40 acres cleared, the remainder under thriving timber, and there may be at leaſt 40 acres of meadow made, at a ſmall expence, and watered by a fine ſtream large enough for a merchant mill, which might be built, and be very profitable, as there are none very near: The opportunity for market convenient, and a ſupply of wheat from the Suſquehanna eaſy. Any perſon, wiſhing to purchaſe, ſhall have either of the tracts, upon moderate terms, and good and ſufficient title made them by the ſubſcriber. Enquire of John Hall, No. 171 Arch-ſtreet, or

DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Brooke Forge, Lancaſter county
December 4, 1795. tbctf.

WHEREAS in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Montgomery, November term, 1795, in a caſe of domeſtic attachment then iſſued againſt *Daniel Mullin*, of the city of Philadelphia, *Andrew Norney*, *Alexander Crawford* and *Nathan Potts* were appointed Auditors, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

THESE are to notify all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid *Daniel Mullin*, to produce their accounts to the ſaid Auditors, or ſome one of them, as ſoon as poſſible, in order to have them ſettled and adjuſted, as the law directs.

ANDREW NORNEY,
ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, } Auditors
NATHAN POTTS.

Norriſtown, Jan. 2, 1795. *

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, a brindle Cow, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

† JACOB ULRICK.

White-Marſh, Dec. 21, 1795.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

Real Eſtate for Sale.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for ſale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the teſtator, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip aforeſaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington, by lands of Iſaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy graſs, the whole incloſed with good poſt and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm houſe, ſtable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two ſtory frame houſe not yet finiſhed, a good barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. apple-mill and cyder-preſs, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming proſpect for many miles both up and down the ſame.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, ſituate in Bordentown, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Main-ſtreet, by Bank-ſtreet, by Second-ſtreet, &c. This is one of the higheſt and pleaſanteſt ſituations in Bordention for a gentleman's reſidence, having a beautiful proſpect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, ſituate in Bordentown aforeſaid, bounded by Walnut-ſtreet, and Prince-ſtreet, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Iſaac Horner, and others.

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, ſituate in Lamberton, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Second-ſtreet, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a ſchool-houſe. For further particulars, and terms of ſale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec. 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

For S A L E,

THAT valuable and well known Plantation, formerly owned by John Evans, at preſent by Samuel Evans, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about four hundred and ſixty acres—There are on ſaid Plantation two dwelling Houſes, one ſtone and brick, forty feet by twenty-five, two ſtories high, with a large and commodious Kitchen; the other a good log-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant; two large and convenient Barns; a ſtone Spring Houſe; a good Merchant Mill, with between 12 and 13 feet head and fall, on a never failing ſtream, the Whiteclay creek—There are on ſaid Plantation about 80 acres of excellent Meadow, a large proportion of which is well watered, and more can conveniently be made; about 180 acres is arable Land, cleared, the reſidue is Wood Land. The Land, in general, is of the firſt quality in that end of the county. The Plantation is 10 miles from Newport, 11 from the Head of Elk, 6 from New-London Croſs Roads, and 5 from New-Garden Meeting Houſe, on the neareſt road from Lancaſter, and on the direct one from Peach Bottom Ferry to Newport; the ſituation of the Mill is ſuitable for either the Elk or Middletown trade, which renders it an important ſtand. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will, upon applying to Mr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, within one mile of the place, be ſhewed the ſame, and know the terms of ſale from the ſubſcriber hereof, in Lancaſter county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

November 19, 1795. tbctf.

FOR SALE, At

Whiteſide's Tea-Warehouſe,

No. 99, North Second Street,

A quantity of good Green Breakfaſt

T E A,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. 6..

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Broad-axe road, about one mile from Plymouth meeting-houſe, and fifteen from Philadelphia, contiguous to a numher of lime-kilns, containing about 128 acres, 16 of which are meadow, and 10 of them are well watered, the remainder good arable and timber land.—There are on ſaid premiſes a good new ſtone houſe with a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the door, a log barn, a young thriving orchard, part of which is the beſt grafted fruit. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer on the 1ſt of April next. JOSEPH HOUGH.

January 9th, 1796, *

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clonded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

To be let for a term of years, and may be occupied on the ſecond day of April next,

A FARM, ſituated in Weſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, containing about 200 acres, on the Straſburgh road leading to Lancaſter, with a front on each ſide of ſaid road; there are on this tract a ſtone-houſe and out-houſe, with a well of excellent water nigh the door, alſo an orchard, with a good collection of apple and peach trees. This place is abundantly ſupplied with timber, and well watered for cattle. For terms, enquire on the premiſes adjoining Thomas Worth's, innholder.

Dec. 15th, 1795.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of December laſt, an apprentice lad, named *Alexander Weldon*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive a reward of *ſix pence halfpenny*, and if brought home reaſonable charges will be paid, by

JAMES COLEMAN.

Briſtol Iſland, Bucks county,
January 7th, 1796. *

For Private Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT,

IN the village of Hatborough, commonly called the Billet, on the old York road, 16 miles from Philadelphia. Its ſituation is one of the beſt in the village, which, for beauty, water and health, cannot be exceeded by any in Pennſylvania, is convenient to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip, and is well calculated for a ſtore, tavern, or for the ſummer reſidence of a private family. The lot contains one acre of ground, nearly the whole of which is divided into garden and orchard, well planted, and receives the benefit of the anti-meredian ſun. The houſe is partly new, has two handſome parlours, a complete kitchen, four good bed-chambers, with garrets, lofts, &c. and cellars under the whole, which are always dry. At the kitchen door there is a pump of excellent water, that never fails. The out-buildings are new, and built of ſtone; they conſiſt of ſtables that will accommodate 7 or 8 horſes, chaff-houſe, carriage-houſe, waggon-houſe, poultry-houſe, a large loft for hay, and two rooms for lodgings for ſervants. The whole of which are under one roof. The payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. MARTHA TODD.

Jan. 18, 1796. §

Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown for Philadelphia on Monday, at 9 o'clock, and arrives about 5 in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Camel, in Second Street; from whence it ſtarts on Wedneſday, at 9 o'clock; and ſtarts again from Newtown on Friday, at the ſame hour, and returns from the Camel on Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Price for a paſſenger from Newtown to Philadelphia eight ſhillings and ſix pence, from Four-Lanes-End ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence; way paſſengers five pence per mile.

Great attention will be given the public, by their humble ſervant,

Jan. 4, 1796. JOHN TORBERT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3422.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable ſituation, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, and a variety of the beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, 2 kitchens adjoining the ſame, a pump of never-failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good ſtables, and a number of out buildings, conſiſting of ſheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large ſtone bark-houſe, beam-houſe, currying ſhop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Alſo a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid premiſes, with a number of the beſt grafted fruit; whereon is erected a log houſe and ſhop, with a well of good water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 22d of March next. If not ſold at private ſale before the 22d of March, the ſaid Premiſes will be expoſed to public ſale on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MOSES SHEPPARD.

January 26, 1796. §

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION and Tract of land, allowed to be valuable; ſituate in London-Grove townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing two hundred acres, or upwards—being an old ſurvey: Whereon is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe, 36 by 24 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, and a brick kitchen 19 feet ſquare, and all cellared under, a pump of good water at the door, and beautifully ſituated on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, 32 miles from the former and fifteen from the latter, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and to merchant mills. There is alſo an excellent ſtone barn, 65 feet by 30, with ſtabling under the whole, beſides other out houſes, and all the buildings covered with cedar. There is on ſaid premiſes two bearing orchards of fruit-trees, one whereof is of Vandiver, the other a variety of the beſt grafted fruit-trees. There are fourteen or fifteen acres of meadow ready made, and the advantage of making four times that quantity, with a never-failing ſtream of water running through the ſame, by a race ready made, which brings the water within a few perches of the dwelling-houſe, where there is an excellent mill ſeat with a ſufficiency of water and 26 feet fall. Near one hundred acres of the above tract is woodland, and a great quantity of lime-ſtone on the premiſes, and a kiln ready built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

JOHN BALDWIN.

January 9th 1796. §

MILLS FOR SALE.

TO be ſold, a valuable plantation, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, within 1 mile of the Delaware, at Coryell's ferry, and near the lower York road, containing 155 acres, 18 acres of watered meadow, a young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, &c. a proportionable quantity of timber land, the great ſpring ſtream running through the whole, on which is erected a valuable griſt and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and 3 pair of ſtones, 2 of which are excellent burrs, 2 reels in the merchant bolt, 3 country bolts, and the whole fixed on the new conſtruction, elevators, fans, ſcreens, packing machine, &c. to go by water, the griſt mill has an excluſive right of the water by patent to the ſpring head, and is never ſtopped by froſt or drowth; there is alſo an excellent ſaw mill, finiſhed in the beſt manner; the ſituation of the mills ſo near the river affords means of a ſupply of wheat and logs, and an eaſy and cheap conveyance of boards and flour to Philadelphia; there are alſo on the premiſes, a large 2 ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, 49 by 33 feet, with 4 rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, 5 rooms above ſtairs, and a cellar under the whole, a barn 50 by 30 feet, with ſtabling under the whole, and other out houſes; the whole of the buildings and improvements being almoſt new, are in excellent order. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

February 9, 1796. * 4 .

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WICKARD MILLER, of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts, duly proved, to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN MILLER, Executor.

February 8, 1796. *

From the New-York Minerva.

EPIDEMIC SICKNESS.

IN the report of the Secretary at War, he informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that a contract has been made for a large quantity of Salt-Petre, which is probably now on its way from India; and that it is an aſcertained fact, the important article can be obtained in the weſtern part of the United States; as forty or fifty tons have been brought from thoſe parts to Philadelphia for ſale, and that probably ſeveral hundred tons might be procured in the ſame way next ſummer, if needed.

This is moſt agreeable intelligence, as it reſpects the internal reſources of America, in furniſhing the means of its own defence, and will probably ſupercede the neceſſity of manufacturing that article from the filth and rubbiſh with which our large cities abound. Under the impreſſion, that the *Salt-Petre earths*, ſo abundant in towns and crowded ſettlements, could be worked up into that very important material, I have been informed that ſome ſpirited individuals had entertained an idea of applying to the Corporation of the city and the Legiſlature of the ſtate for aſſiſtance and encouragement to erect Salt-Petre works in the neighbourhood of New-York. *Nitrous earths are abundant in cities*, and the removal of them of high importance to the public health, and although they ſhould not be appropriated for the manufacture of Salt-Petre, their accumulation near the habitation of men ſhould be diligently prevented. The following letter from an officer of diſtinction in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company contains intereſting facts on this ſubject, and while it informs us of the *unwholeſomeneſs of nitrous ſoils in Bengal*, directs to the *cauſes of our yearly viſitations of ſickneſs in America, and corroborates Dr. Mitchell's Theory of Contagion.* It is an enquiry well worth the making, what is the ſtate of healthineſs on the Salt Petre grounds to the weſtward.

The ſoil of the Eaſt-Indies is *naturally nitrous*, that of our cities *rendered ſo artificially*; but it would ſeem that theſe Ingredients, whether accumulated by *art or nature* in thick ſettlements or vacant plains, was capable in both caſes of producing the moſt deſtructive effects upon the human conſtitution.

Copy of a Letter from Fleming Martin, Eſq; Chief Engineer at Bengal, dated 1ſt Oct. 1795.

In regard to the intenſe and uncommon heat in this climate; it has been for ſome time paſt almoſt inſufferable.

The thermometer was ſeldom under 98 and the quickſilver roſe at certain times of the day to 104 degrees by the beſt adjudged inſtrument, nay I have been aſſured by ſome gentlemen, that in the camp 500 miles diſtant the thermometer often ſtood at 120; but ſuch a difference I imagine was occaſioned by the badneſs of the inſtrument.

However, it is certain that nothing exceeds the intenſe heat we felt day and night during the month of June. May and July were little inferior at times, but afforded ſome intermiſſion; otherwiſe a great mortality muſt have attended this ſettlement, though we were not without inſtances of fatal effects in the month of June, when ſome *few individuals in found health were ſuddenly ſeized, and died in the ſpace of four hours after*; but conſidering the malignity of the climate we have not loſt many, and I believe the generality of the people are not ſo intemperate as ſome years paſt they uſed to be; though from what I have ſeen the beſt conſtitution in the moſt moderate perſons are a poor match againſt a fever or other diſorders in this country.

I have been as free from ſickneſs as any other perſon in the ſettlement; but I cannot ſay that I have enjoyed myſelf in that degree as to be an exception; for no man here is without complaints, and life and death are ſo exchanged that medicines have not time very frequently to operate before the latter prevails. This is generally the caſe in malignant fevers, which are here termed, Pucker Fevers, meaning (in the native language) ſtrong fevers.

The rains have ſet in ſince the 4th of June. *He calls this the unhealthy ſeaſon, on account of the Salt-Petre impregnated in the earth, which is exhaled by the ſea when the rain admits of intervals. Gout ſickneſs is cauſed thereby eſpecially when they ſubſide*, which generally happens about the middle of October. The air becomes afterwards rather more temperate, and till April permits exerciſe to recover the human frame that is relaxed and worn out by the preceding ſeaſons; for in the hot periods every relief is denied except riſing in the morning and being on horſeback by day break, in order to enjoy an hour or little more before the ſun is elevated: it becomes too powerful by 6 o'clock to withſtand its influence; nor can any kind of exerciſe be attempted that day again till the ſun retires, ſo that the reſt of the twenty-four hours is paſt under the moſt ſevere trials of heat. In ſuch a ſeaſon it is impoſſible to ſleep under the ſuffocating heat that renders reſpiration extremely difficult; hence people get out into the vizando's and elſewhere for breath when *the dews grow cooling, but generally mortal to ſuch as venture to ſleep in that air.* In ſhort this climate ſoon exhauſts a perſon's health and ſtrength, *though ever ſo firm in conſtitution, as is viſible in every countenance after being here twelve months.* I have lately been informed by an officer of diſtinction who was formerly engineer at this place, that being ſent out to ſurvey a *ſalt lake in the month of September*, he found the ſulphureous waters ſo ſtagnated and groſs that *he was obliged to get up into the talleſt trees he could find to enjoy the benefit of reſpiration every now and then*; he added he conſtantly had recourſe to ſmoaking tobacco (except during the hours of ſleep) to which and to ſwallowing large quantities of raw brandy (though naturally averſe to ſtrong liquors) he attributed his ſafety. However on his return *he was ſeized with an inveterate fever of the putrid kind*, which he miraculouſly ſurvived; though others who attended him on the ſurvey and lived many years in the climate, were carried off at the ſame time by the fever.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

IT is a circumſtance not perhaps unworthy of obſervation, that this city is ſituated in the ſame latitude with thoſe parts of the eaſtern world which have been, for ages, the nurſery of peſtilence. How far ſpecific differences may exiſt, to render us leſs liable than they are to the ravages of that formidable enemy of mankind, I muſt leave to the determination of thoſe who are qualified to decide. The enumeration of ſome facts may not however be improper. Many diſeaſes of thoſe countries which lie in the ſame latitude, have been remarked to bear a ſtrong reſemblance of each other; this is particularly the caſe with reſpect to tropical climates. The ſame phyſical cauſes operate the ſame effects all over the world. Allowances muſt be made for habits, prejudices, diet and locality of ſituation. A variation of ſeaſons in the ſame climate will alſo have conſiderable influence. The ſummer of 1793 varied in ſeveral particulars from what had been common in this country in other warm ſeaſons. We had little or no thunder and lightning during that memorable period, and the weather was remarkably dry. Perhaps the ſtate of the atmoſphere on that occaſion approximated nearer than uſual to that of tropical climates. This among other reaſons no doubt induced a belief in many, that the Yellow Fever originated here. It has been aſſerted by men, who reſided at Conſtantinople, that the plague was more frequently engendered there than imported. This city is in the latitude of Conſtantinople. Many of the leading features of the fever of 1793 are common to the plague. Without entering into a field of hypothetical and ſpeculative reaſoning, may we not fairly preſume that, under ſimilar circumſtances of climate, ſeaſon and concurring events, we ſhall be continually expoſed to ſimilar diſeaſes. Hence it is of importance that we uſe our beſt endeavours to deſtroy, as ſpeedily and effectually as poſſible, every cauſe of infection that comes within the ſphere of our action. We may by a ſupine, inert, and unwiſe policy, lull ourſelves into a dangerous apathy. We may fancy ourſelves ſecure, under an apprehenſion that we are to fear an attack only from a foreign foe that we are prepared to combat, when, in reality, the enemy may be lurking in our camp, waiting a favourable opportunity to hurl deſtruction on our heads.

I wiſh not to excite unneceſſary alarm; but it is wiſe to prepare, during a time of peace, to meet, and if poſſible, to avert the inroads and calamities of war. Nothing ſhould be left to the exigence of the moment, which caution and foreſight may previouſly provide for.

Waving the queſtion, whether the fever of 1793 was epidemic? I think it has been clearly aſcertained, that putrid exhalations engender contagious diſeaſes; their baneful activity is not always confined to the narrow compaſs of the particular place to which they owe their origin. Whole families who reſided ſome miles diſtant from ſtagnant waters, for inſtance, have been thrown into fevers by their poiſonous influence. In the neighbourhood of this city there are many ſuch nauſeous pools, which may emphatically be called the *hotbeds of diſeaſe*. Surely no one will be hardy enough to aſſert that the citizens have nothing to fear from their pernicious exhalations. The effluvia of putrid vegetables are more actively morbific than thoſe of putreſcent animal matter; but experience and common ſenſe teach us that both are deſtructive to vigorous health, and the enemies of our ſpecies.

From what has been ſaid, I think, it muſt appear evident to every reflecting mind, that ſome exertion is neceſſary to render this place more ſecure from the attacks of peſtilence; and that the objects to which this, and ſome other late publications on the ſame topic have been directed, merit ſerious conſideration. Although no human prudence can defend us from the evils incident to our nature, nor guard us upon all occaſions from the viſitations of calamity, yet much is in our power, and if with minds not puffed up with a preſumptuous reliance on the exertions of mere human wiſdom, but animated by the invigorating ſmiles of faith, hope, and charity, we induſtriouſly ſet our ſhoulders to the wheel, will not the bleſſings of him who is not only the Creator, but Preſerver of men, be likely to crown our labours?

An Inſpector of the Health-Office.

Feb. 11th, 1796.

WANTED,

In the PAPER-MAKING BUSINESS,

AN ENGINEER, that underſtands his buſineſs, and can be confided in. Such a perſon may hear of immediate employment, good wages, accommodations, &c. by applying to the Printers hereof.

February 9, 1796. t. f.

WAS FOUND, on Creſam Hill, Germantown road, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a ſmall BALE OF GOODS. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take the goods.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, January 8, 1796. ‖

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about one hundred thirty-two acres, whereof are about ſixteen acres of meadow and a good bearing orchard, and a proportionable part of wood-land.

There are on the premiſes, a fulling-mill in good repair; a ſtone and log dwelling-houſe; a large frame barn; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, convenient to the dwelling-houſe; and other out buildings. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes

EMMOR BAILY.

London-Grove, 1ſt mo. 21, 1796. •

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Briſtol the ſhip Wilmington, Captain Marner. From London Papers to the 23d of November, the following INTELLIGENCE is extracted;

FRANKFORT, November 8.

Official Bulletin of the Operations of the Imperial Army under the Orders of Gen. Count Wurmſer.

Head-Quarters, at Seckenheim, Nov. 1.

AS the enemy had undertaken important works upon the Galgenberg, before Manheim, and by their means and the three bridges which they had upon the Necker, they could make warm ſorties upon our poſition, I determined, without waiting for the artillery of ſiege, which was on its march, to ſurprize the enemy, by ſtorming the entrenchments they had conſtructed, and to take a very important poſition for the operations of the ſiege. This expedition was executed on the 29th, at night, with the greateſt ſucceſs. General Meſzaros commanded the whole attack, General Quoldanowich being indiſpoſed.

At 7 o'clock the columns advanced at the ſame time, under the command of Generals Baron Mazras and Frolich; they attacked the French camp eſtabliſhed for the protection of their entrenchments, conſiſting of three battalions. The entrenchments were ſcaled, and our troops rendered themſelves maſters of the cannon found there; and ſoon after, in purſuing the enemy, they penetrated the redoubt of the Necker, the cannon of which they ſpiked, not being able to carry them off, on account of the briſk grape-ſhot firing of the enemy.

At the ſame time Lieutenant-Colonel General La Tour, advanced with ſome battalions on the left bank of the Necker, in order to attack the enemy on that ſide. Although the conqueſt of the redoubt of the Necker was not comprized in the commanded diſpoſitions, and was only the effect of the impetuous bravery of the troops, yet this fortunate circumſtance has, for the moſt part, contributed to obtain the general object; particularly ſince the troops maintained themſelves ſix hours in this redoubt, during the moſt violent firing of grape-ſhot, and by this means attracted the attention of the enemy. The works were carried on during the attack on Galgenberg, by General Baron Lauer; the trenches there were finiſhed the next morning, notwithſtanding the continual firing of the enemy; it was then that our troops entered the redoubt of the Necker, ſince this horn-work, open and expoſed to the concentrated firing from the fortifications of the town, could not be maintained without the ſacrifice of a great number of men. What made theſe engagements more glorious, was, that in the very field of battle news arrived of the brilliant victory Marſhal Clairfayt had gained over the enemy before Mentz.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Of the operations of the Imperial Army under the orders of Field Marſhal Count de Clairfayt, November 4.

General Count Nauendorff advanced on the 2d of this month, on the ſide of Monſhenn and Kirchheim, to reconnoitre the corps of Generals Pichegru and Chaſlet, poſted in their environs; and he fell in, oppoſite to Stretten and Iverſheim, with the advanced guard of the enemy, which had likewiſe come forward. Lieutenant Colonel Zuack, of the Huſſars of Blankenſtein, vigorouſly attacked the enemy, and diſperſed the infantry, after the cavalry had fled. A lieutenant, a ſergeant and 45 men were made priſoners, and many more killed.

Upon receiving intelligence that the enemy appeared inclined to retreat a little from his poſition oppoſite to Kirchheim, General Count Nauendorff wanted on the 3d of this month, to turn the enemy's left wing placed along the Dyke of Tonnere, by a detachment of three companies of Waraſdin's, two companies of the free corps of Wurmſer, a ſquadron of Blankenſtein, and a ſquadron of Huſſars under the orders of Major Kenyel, Waraſdin's. The above mentioned dyke prevented this movement from being effected, but when the advanced guard of the enemy came forward at the approach of our troops, Major Kenyel attacked with his detachment, and overpowered them, in preſence of the army of General Chaſlet, which was wholly under arms.

The enemy had on this occaſion more than 200 men killed; 2 officers and 70 ſoldiers were made priſoners, and fifteen horſes were brought off.

The whole battalion of the enemy, and the ſquadron of carabineers which ſuſtained it, were defeated, and a great part deſtroyed. Count Nauendorff immediately occupied Oberſtormheim, and puſhed as far as Frim.

The whole army advances to day to Oſthoſen and Alzey, to cloſe with the advanced guards, which are purſuing the enemy, who continue to retire.

November 5.

This morning the Imperial army, which marched yeſterday, continues to advance. General of artillery Count Warſtenſleben, advanced with a column in the neighbourhood of Alzey, and Count Clairfayt immediately marched againſt Worms and Oſhoben. It is generally believed that a bridge will be thrown acroſs the Rhine at Rheinturckeim, and that a conſiderable body of the army of Wurmſer, particularly cavalry, is to paſs that river in order to join the army of Clairfayt.

Fifteen thouſand Auſtrians have arrived from Franconia, to reinforce the armies on the Rhine.

BASLE, Nov. 14.

All negociations for peace are ſuſpended at preſent. On the 9th inſt. a meſſenger arrived from the Emperor, who delivered diſpatches to M. Barthelemy; but theſe diſpatches, it is generally believed, related to an exchange of of the Princeſs, daughter of Louis XVI. Hotels are preparing for Count Lehrbach, Miniſter from the Court of Vienna, and for M. Edelſheim, Ambaſſador from the Margrave of Baden; but all theſe deputations contribute nothing to accelerate a negociation for peace, which ſeems yet at a great diſtance.

A corps of 15,000 men arrived from Briſgau, and from the county of Baden, to reinforce the army before Manheim. The army of Clairfayt, before that town, conſiſts of 55,000 men, which makes the beſieging army amount to 70,000.

A violent cannonading was heard all laſt night, and until noon this day; and reports are arrived of General Clairfayt having taken the Fort of the Rhine, from whence the Auſtrians were already firing upon Manheim; at leaſt we know that preparations are making to take Manheim by ſtorm.

LONDON, November 18.

On Saturday morning laſt, three tranſports with troops, chiefly emigrants, from Hamburgh, were driven on ſhore near Calais; about 250 of them were unfortunately drowned, from the veſſel's going to pieces; the reſt, to the number of 350, were ſaved, and it is hoped will not experience the ſame fate with thoſe of their unfortunate companions who have fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

We laſt night received, by expreſs, Paris Journals to the 14th inſt. Want of room obliges us to omit details till to-morrow; but we have ſelected, for the ſatisfaction of our readers, the moſt important articles of information which they contain.

Madam de Tourzel, who attended the Princeſs, has been arreſted by order of the directory, and ſent to the priſon of Quatre Nations.

The difficulties in the diſtribution of bread have re-commenced; on the 12th, nothing but rice was delivered out. Bread is twenty-four franes per pound.

Jourdan has reſigned his command to Gen. Kleber. This is ſtated to be in conſequence of fatigue.

An armiſtice is ſaid to have taken place between the Chouans and Republicans.

The Louis d'Or, on the 13th, 3290.

The ſiege of Manheim was continued, on the 2d Nov. with activity.

Merlin de Thionville, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 18th Brumaire, declared, that all the reports reſpecting the armies of the Rhine, were falſe or exaggerated. "Our retreat (ſaid he) was made in the beſt order; and ſtill we have a footing on the other ſide of the Rhine. We keep Duſſeldorff, Manheim, and the head of the bridge of Neuwied. If the enemy conſent not to peace, he will be forced to it by two formidable armies." (Applauſes.)

The deſertions from the French army continues to be numerous.

The Auſtrians, under Gen. Boroſe, have taken a fortified iſland in the Rhine, oppoſite to Thal; ſeven hundred French were made priſoners.

Three milliards more have been granted to the Executive Directory, to defray the urgent expences of the government.

November 21.

At three o'clock yeſterday afternoon, Earl Spencer, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Mr. Dundas, left town for Portſmouth, in order to remedy, as far as poſſible, any evil reſulting from the diſperſion of the Weſt-India fleet, and to accelerate its departure.

A party of light horſe has paraded Parliament-ſtreet and Bridge-ſtreet every evening on which the Treaſon and Seditious Bills have been agitated in the Houſe of Commons.

At Saliſbury market, on Tueſday laſt, wheat ſold at from 4l. to 4l. 16s. Barley 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s. Oats 1l. 4s. to 1l. 8s. and Beans 2l. 12s to 2l. 16s. per quarter. Average of wheat per buſhel 11s.

The ſhip Columbus, Stevenſon, from Philadelphia, paſſed Graveſend the 19th of November.

It cannot now be denied, that the public voice of London and Weſtminſter (an eighth of the population of England) as well as of many of the moſt reſpectable and independent places in the kingdom, is decidedly againſt the unconſtitutional bills which have cauſed ſo much alarm; yet we ſhall ſee the addreſſes procured by placemen, penſioners, and government contractors, and ſigned by their dependents, held up by the ſupporters of the bill as the voice of the people of England. Let the people learn from the debates in Parliament laſt night, what is to be their fate as ſoon as theſe bills ſhall paſs.—A military force will then anſwer all their remonſtrances.

Laſt Thurſday morning the maſter of the Telegraph at Beachy-head, diſcovered hovering off that place, two French privateers, for the purpoſe of intercepting our trade, on their paſſage along channel; in conſequence of which he immediately hoiſted his ſignals for the information of the Admiral commanding at Portſmouth, which we are informed reached him in about an hour afterwards, and gave him an opportunity of diſpatching frigates in queſt of the privateers. The diſtance from Beachy-head to Portſmouth is upwards of ſeventy miles, ſo that the information muſt have been conveyed at the rate of more than a mile in a minute, which proves the utility of the ſignal-poſts, and the attention of thoſe who have the management of them.

When the leaders of the patriotic corps were aſſembled yeſterday at the Kings Arms, Palace yard, one of them aſked Mr. Fox what o'clock it was?---Fox ſaid he could not tell, and referred him to Sheridan, who alſo pleaded ignorance, and appealed to the Duke of Bedford for the neceſſary information; but as nobody could ſuſpect his grace poſſeſſed more information than his fellow citizens it was no matter of ſurprize that he could not anſwer the queſtion. The plain fact is, that this political *Cerberus*, knowing it was going to mix with a gang of pickpockets, had taken the prudent precaution of leaving *all watches at home.*

November 23.

We this morning received Paris Journals to the 20th inſt. incluſive (laſt Friday.)

From theſe papers we learn, that the moſt dreadful diſtreſs prevails in Paris, and ſome commotions have taken place in conſequence. In many of the ſections the unhappy people are wholly without bread, and the price of every other article continues mounting to a moſt enormous and unprecedented height. The Louis d'or on the 20th was 3100. Coffee was 180 livres per pound. Hamburgh ſugar 175. Marſeilles ſoap 150. Candles 100. The papers in our poſſeſſion ſay, that the approach of winter, and the rigours of that ſeaſon, have excited in that capital a moſt dreadful inquietude.

In the ſitting of the council of Five Hundred, of the 22d Brumaire, a meſſage was received from the Executive directory, ſtating, that ever ſince their inſtallation, they had been occupied on the important object of ſubſiſtences; that they had found that part of the public adminiſtration in ſuch a ſtate, that the wants of the following day could not with certainty be ſupplied. They propoſed that an immediate requiſition ſhould be made in the communes ſurrounding Paris, of 250,000 quintals of corn.--It was obſerved by ſome members, that a preciſe law in the new conſtitution had aboliſhed requiſitions; but notwithſtanding this, it was determined that the departments of Seine, and others adjoining Paris, ſhould be ſummoned to furniſh the above quantity of corn within three days, under very heavy penalties.

L'Eclair of the 20th inſtant, has the following article relative to the armies on the Rhine.

"The army of the Rhine has at at laſt effected its junction with that of the Sambre and Meuſe, at Creutznach. The diviſion of the Auſtrian army which paſſed the Rhine, is at Alzey, and found itſelf taken in the rear by the two united armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine. We every inſtant expect the news of a deciſive action."

We refer our readers to the Official Bulletins of the Auſtrian Generals, for the moſt ſatisfactory account of their operations ſubſequent to thoſe which we have before detailed.

By a letter from Baſle, of the 14th, it is ſaid, that on the night of the 13th General Clairfayt had taken the fort of the Rhine.

Letters from Holland ſtate, that the ferment continues at Amſterdam, where every day new troubles break out.

At Nimeguen, the whole municipality have reſigned. An inſurrection has taken place in that city. Many houſes were pillaged, and a great number of perſons killed.

By accounts juſt received from Leghorn, it appears that the intelligence of a fleet of Spaniſh ſhips having joined the French ſquadron under Richery, is wholly deſtitute of truth.

The number of troops on board the fleet which lately ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, but which was ſo ſeverely damaged in the ſtorm on Tueſday night, was 16,179 effective men beſides about 300 on the ſick liſt: moſt of whoſe complaints, however, were of a trivial nature. The fleet at Cork has 36 troops of diſmounted light cavalry, of 80 men each troop; which with Gen. Perryn's corps, which compriſes 3000 men, chiefly Hungarians, with Iriſh officers, which were raiſed on the continent, will make the whole force intended for the Weſt-Indies amount to between 26 and 27,000 men. The horſes to be employed on this occaſion are moſtly Poliſh; all of which thrive amazingly on ſhip board; they get fat in ſituations where other horſes pine and die.

Gen. Perryn is to have eight pieces of flying artillery, and a conſiderable part of his corps is to be mounted; in ten days his detachment is to be ready; but what effect our late diſaſters may occaſion in the diſpatch of this expedition, we know not.

The Betſey and Brother, ———, from Norfolk to Dublin, is taken by the Ranger corvette, and burnt.

November 24.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Alexander Crawford, dated Rhodes, near North Berwick, Nov. 18, at ten o'clock at night.

"The Reſolution, of Aberdeen, Andrew Duncan, maſter, is wrecked a little to the eaſtward of this, and ſix or ſeven men on the rigging. She has ſince gone to pieces, and all hands periſhed, but one boy, carried to Caſtleton, and reſtored to life by the attention of Mr. Anderſon, and likely to recover. The long boat came aſhore, from which we learned the name; I ſuppoſe ſhe is in ballaſt.

"A veſſel of about 160 tons burthen from the ſea, is a little to the weſtward of this, and will likely ride out the ſtorm. The Buſy Bee, of Portſoy, John Michael, maſter, from Newcaſtle, is totally wrecked farther eaſt, near Scoug hill, and all hands periſhed; I am told that ſome great glaſs is come aſhore.

"Mr. Buchan is gone eaſt to look after the wreck, while Mr. Anderſon and I will endeavour here to take charge of the wreck near us."

Extract of a Letter from Ely, November 16.

"Laſt night the Eleanora, of Aberdeen, from Leith, ſtruck on the Vous Rock, about three quarters of a mile ſouth weſt from our harbour, and immediately went to pieces.—The crew, conſiſting of three men, ſeveral men paſſengers and five women, got ſafe on ſhore in the boat, except three unfortunate women, who were left in the cabin at their own deſire: and as it was faſt filling with water when the others left the veſſel, it is feared they ſoon periſhed. Their names are, Mrs. Riſk, from Glaſgow; Mrs. Norie, from Edinburgh; and Betſy Mill, from Linlithgow.—There is no veſtige of the wreck to be ſeen this morning."

The inhabitants of Portland iſland behaved in the moſt inhuman manner on the occaſion of the diſaſter which befel our Weſt-India fleet in the late ſtorm, their attention being wholly devoted to plunder. The writer of this article ſaw two hundred and ſeventy-five dead bodies drove on ſhore, many of them women, and ſays, that others were hourly appearing. On board one ſhip one hundred and ninety men were loſt. Three other ſhips went to pieces in the courſe of an hour, and all on board periſhed, except fifteen, among whom is an officer's wife, of the 26th dragoons; her huſband was drowned, and ſhe was ſick in bed when the ſhip ſtruck. She was miraculouſly forced through a port-hole, carried naked on ſhore, and has been ever ſince in a ſtate of delirium. —Several veſſels were loſt along the coaſt of Weymouth, and we much fear thoſe on board ſhared a ſimilar fate.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, November 19.

"The Aurora and Sarah tranſports, which were drove on ſhore yeſterday, have been ſince got off with damage, the weather having much moderated.

"The brig Mary, Captain Hill, belonging to this port, laden with coals and ſalt, from Liverpool, was drove on ſhore yeſterday in Whitſand bay, a few miles weſt of this port, and totally loſt, with the greateſt part of her cargo. Capt. Hill was waſhed overboard as ſoon as the veſſel ſtruck, and is drowned. The crew were with great difficulty ſaved.

"The Dædalus tranſport, Capt. White, was drove on ſhore yeſterday in Catwater, where ſhe cut away her maſts, but has been got off with much damage.

"The St. John Baptiſta cartel, which ſailed from hence ſome days ſince for Breſt, in company with the Ekimboom (which latter ſhip was yeſterday totally loſt in this harbour) is drove on ſhore on Mothecombe beach, fifteen miles eaſt of this port, with loſs of cables and anchors, and has received great damage. Happily no lives were loſt.

"It is reported that a boat, with ſeven men, belonging to the Arethuſa frigate, and a boat belonging to one of the tranſports, with five men, were both overſet during the gale of yeſteday, and that every ſoul periſhed.

"Arrived the Three friends, Captain W. Wadling, from Newfoundland, with fiſh and oil: came without convoy.

"Arrived alſo the American ſhip Laurence, Capt. Shrowdy, from Charleſtown, laden with rice, bound to London."

Extract of a letter from Poole, Nov. 20.

"On Wedneſday afternoon the William Pitt tranſport, one of the outward bound Weſt-India fleet, was driven on ſhore near Encombe, in the iſle of Perbeck, part of the ſhip's crew and a few of the ſoldiers came on ſhore in the night, and the whole of the remaining part the next morning: Providently there were no lives loſt, which is a little extraordinary conſidering the ſituation of the place. One of the hoſpital mates had his thigh broken in attempting to get into the boat to come on ſhore; he was under the neceſſity of remaining in that ſtate during the night, and the greateſt part of the next day, until boats could take him from the ſhip, which they at laſt effected, but with a great deal of difficulty.

"The officers and men, on coming on ſhore, were all hoſpitably received by a Mr. Willis at Encombe, who is ſteward to William Morton Pitt, Eſq; where every refreſhment was given that was poſſible for them to receive, and their little property was taken care of.

"An expreſs was ſent to the Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms here, acquainting them of the buſineſs, which they received early in the morning, when they immediately went for the place where this unfortunate affair happened; and it is to be hoped, through their aſſiſtance (if the weather ſhould be moderate) the greateſt part of the cargo will be ſaved, which conſiſts of beef, pork, flour, &c."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 20.

"This day arrived the men of war which ſailed with the outward bound ſhips. Almoſt the whole of the fleet are now again at St. Helens, and as moſt of them have received damage in the late gale, they are ordered to Spithead to repair.

The Catharine tranſport, of Montroſe, is wrecked on Portland Beach; only one woman and a boy ſaved.

The Autumn, Burrows, from Ipſwich to Southampton, was taken on the 11th inſtant, near the Iſle of Wight, by a lugger privateer, and carried into Cherburgh.

The Robert Morris, Haye, from Bengal, is ſtranded in Table Bay.

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Nov. 23.

"Particulars of the ſhips loſt, likewiſe the ſhips that received damage on this coaſt, on the 18th inſt. in a violent gale of wind, at S. S. W.

"Loſt on Portland Beach; The ſhip Thomas of London, burthen about 550 tons, Thomas Brown, Maſter, bound to Oporto, partly laden with bale goods, logwood, &c. The

Captain, his ſon, ſeven ſeamen, a young man, and three women paſſengers, were drowned; the Mate, four ſeamen, and a young lad, whoſe name is Smyth, a paſſenger, are ſaved. The ſhip went to pieces.

" The Golden Grove, of London, Robert Bogg, bound to St. Chriſtopher's, laden with bale goods; the Maſter, two paſſengers, and two boys were drowned; Lieutenant Colonel Roſs, and 17 ſeamen, were ſaved. The ſhip went to pieces.

" The ſhip Æolus, of Whitby, a tranſport, Iſaac Duck, maſter, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with maſts and other naval ſtores. A lieutenant of the navy, a midſhipman, and ſeven ſeamen were drowned; the Maſter and eight ſeamen were ſaved.

" The Peidmont, a tranſport, bound to the Eaſt-Indies, with troops; the Maſter, 138 ſoldiers and ſeamen were drowned; eighteen ſoldiers and ſeamen were ſaved. The ſhip went to pieces.

" The Venus, of Loudon, a tranſport, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with troops; the Maſter, Major Kerr and ſon, Adjutant Grayton, Meſſrs, Sutherland and Shaddick, five women, 81 ſoldiers and ſeamen were drowned; Mr. Dally, ſurgeon, and 16 ſoldiers and ſeamen were ſaved. The ſhip went to pieces.

" The Catharine of Montroſe, a tranſport, —— Cromey, Maſter, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with 28 horſes, &c. on board; the Maſter, Lieutenants Jenner and Staines, Cornet Burns, Mr. Dodd, Surgeon, two women, 28 ſoldiers and the ſhips crew drowned; Mrs. Burns and a boy ſaved. The ſhip went to pieces."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated, November 22.

" Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's ſhips Prince George of 98 guns, Admiral Chriſtian; Coloſſus 74 guns, Admiral Pole, with the principal part of the remaining convoy; but we are ſorry to add, many are miſſing, ſeven ſail of which it is thought are totally loſt.

" The Commerce de Marſeilles of 120 guns, which ſailed with Admiral Chriſtian, with a thouſand and fifty troops, is found to be defective, and the troops are ordered to be removed to four 44 gun ſhips.

" The Prince George met with conſiderable damage in the late gale of wind; ſhe cannot be repaired without coming into the harbour; in conſequence of which Admiral Chriſtian, with Capt. Bowen, and all his officers, are removed to the Glory of 98 guns.

" The Terpſichore frigate, Capt. R. Bowen, this afternoon came into the harbour to refit.

" It again blows a hard gale, and ſeveral veſſels are coming in for ſhelter.

BOSTON, February 6.

We are told, by a letter from Gibraltar, that a correſpondence has taken place between Admiral Richery, commanding the French ſquadron in Cadiz, and Admiral Mann, commanding an Engliſh one at Liſbon. They had reciprocally exchanged priſoners; and had invited each other to another trial of ſtrength, at the end of which adds one of them, " *there will unqueſtionably be more hats left than heads.*"

Accounts from Detroit, mention, that the Britiſh are making every preparation for delivering up that poſt in June next, agreeably to treaty.

A cenſus of the electors of the ſtate of New-York, has lately been made, by order of the Legiſlature.—The following is the recapitulation of the general account; electors poſſeſſed of freeholds of the value of 100l. 36,338. Electors poſſeſſed of freeholds of the value of 20l. and under 100l. 4,838. Electors not poſſeſſed of freeholds, but who rent tenements of the yearly value of 40s. 22,598. Electors who were freemen on the 14th of October, 1795, and on the 20th April, 1777, 243. Total of electors 64,017.

VIRGINIA AMENDMENTS.

In a former paper we mentioned, that the amendments propoſed by the Legiſlature of Virginia, to the conſtitution of the United States, reſpecting the power to make treaties, were ſent by his Excellency the Governor to the Legiſlature. They were read in Senate, and ſent down to the Houſe, without any proceeding thereon. — In the Houſe it was moved, that they be committed, which was negatived, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

Thurſday, February 4

Mr. Fiſk moved, that the reſolutions of Virginia be taken into conſideration, or committed. Dr. Jarvis ſeconded the motion. Conſiderable converſation enſued; at the cloſe of which, 4 o'clock, P. M. was aſſigned for taking the motion into conſideration. At 4 o'clock, the buſineſs being called up, it was moved by Mr. Williams, that it be farther poſtponed until the next day, at 11 o'clock, on account of the indiſpoſition of Dr. Jarvis. [The Doctor about 3 o'clock, was taken with convulſive fainting fits, and was ſo indiſpoſed as not to be able to attend in the Houſe. He has recovered conſiderably, but has not yet been able to take his ſeat.] The poſtponement accordingly took place.

Friday, Feb. 4.

Agreeably to aſſignment, the Houſe took Mr. Fiſk's motion, made yeſterday, into conſideration. After conſiderable debate, that gentleman withdrew his motion, and aſked leave to lay the following motion on the table; viz.

" That a committee be raiſed to take into conſideration, the expediency of obtaining amendments to the conſtitution of the United States, in a conſtitutional way."

This motion being ſeconded, a debate enſued. It was advocated by Mr. Fiſk, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Slocum, Mr. Edwards, and ſeveral others. And was oppoſed by Mr. Sewall, Mr. Tudor, Mr. Strong, Mr Williams, Mr. Bliſs, Mr. Parker and others; and the queſtion being taken, ſhall leave be given? paſſed in the negative. A motion to enter the numbers on the journal, being alſo negatived; Mr Fiſk moved to reconſider the firſt vote. This motion renewed the debate, and the queſtion, ſhall the former vote be reconſidered and leave given to lay the motion on the table?—was finally taken by yeas and nays, and were as follows: Yeas 46—Nays 98.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

The legiſlature have before them bills for directing a new county from the county of Ontario, by the name of Steuben; and alſo one by the name of Delaware, to be formed by a part of Ulſter and Otſego.

The preſent number of members in the houſe of aſſembly was formed on the cenſus of 1790, which gave 65—The late cenſus will give 113 members—increaſe 48. On theſe principles the inhabitants of the ſtate double in leſs than ten years, which is unqueſtionably the fact.

The ſeaſon of the year is favourable to the production of inflammatory and rheumatic complaints. Sudden changes from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, expoſe the body to diſeaſe; and few people appreciate the neceſſity of keeping the body dry and warm. The idea of hardening the body, as it is called, by expoſing it to cold, is a moſt dangerous experiment; it is abſurd. Exerciſe hardens and guards the body; but cold, without exerciſe, has no ſuch effect.

Death often enters at the feet; and theſe ſhould be kept dry and warm; the labourer can bear wet feet, while he is warm at work; but if a man ſtands idle with wet feet, he expoſes his life. So a man may walk out in cold weather without an over-coat, and while he walks he is in little danger; but if he ſtands half an hour in the he begins to ſhiver with the cold, he does it at the riſk of his life.

It is ſingular, as it is diſgraceful, in a free country, that legiſlators ſhould be ſubject to the influence of local reaſons on ſubjects of general concern. It is impoſſible not to notice how repreſentives are ſubject to a fear of offending their particular conſtituents, without any regard to the general good, or to obvious moral rectitude. Nay, members of the legiſlature are not aſhamed to avow this fear, as a reaſon for advocating or oppoſing a bill. " My conſtituents expect me to vote ſo and ſo, on ſuch a queſtion; or it is underſtood by my conſtituents, that I am of ſuch and ſuch an opinion" This ſcandalous locality of ideas is the curſe of a free government. It is a deep and radical evil; it produces all the pernicious effects of corruption; for what is corruption in goverment, but undue influence of private or local views, in oppoſition to the general good of the community? and what difference whether theſe local or private views are produced by money, by fear or improper attachments? on the public intereſts, the effects are the ſame.

Who would believe that at this period of the world, a man would gravely undertake to defend ſlavery, by the example of the ancient Jews? he might as well contend that we ought all to be circumciſed.

Who would believe, that a republican and even a democratic one, ſhould aſſert, in the legiſlature, that ſlavery is ſo interwoven into our political ſyſtem, that it cannot be eradicated? this is extraordinary doctrine in a republican government. But, republicaniſm, patriotiſm, whiggiſm, and all other iſms are twiſted and bent into any ſhape and any direction to ſerve the intereſted views of their moment.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The abolition bill was again called up in committee of the whole Houſe of Aſſembly yeſterday. Several amendments were propoſed and rejected. The queſtion being put on a reſolution which went to the freeing children who ſhould be born of ſlaves after the day of it was negatived by a majority of two—there being nays 32, ayes 30.

February 13.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, the ſchooner Diſpatch, Williams, from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe left on the 28th November, by whom we have been favoured with the following moſt *important* and *intereſting* extract:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated November 28, 1795.

" We have AUTHENTIC intelligence this morning that PICHEGRU has ENTIRELY DEFEATED the AUSTRIAN ARMY, and taken all their artillery, &c.

Capt. Seymour arrived here yeſterday, in 14 days from Aux-Cayes informs us, that the following veſſels were loſt on Haneauga, between the 15th and 20th Jan. laſt:

Brig Betſey, Captain Bolter, belonging to New-York, on the 18th Jan.

Schooner Eagle, Captain Barnes, belonging to Baltimore. on the 15th Jan. and

Sloop George, Pattin, belonging to Philadelphia, on the 20th Jan.

Mr. M'Lean

You are requeſted to publiſh the encloſed advices received this day from Cadiz, in your Gazette, preſuming they may prove intereſting to the mercantile part of your ſubſcribers.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1796.

Extract of a letter from James Simpſon, Conſul of the United States at Gibraltar, to Jos. M. Yznardi, Conſul General at Cadiz.

Dear Sir,

" I have not any of your regarded favours under anſwer; therefore have only to ſay, I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Donaldſon, at Algiers, in which he recommends our diſcouraging veſſels of the United States going up the Mediterranean, becauſe of their danger from the cruizers of Tunis and Tripoli; who no doubt will now be more active, ſince they may expect the number of American veſſels in theſe ſeas will be conſiderably augmented.

" Let this ſerve for your guidance, and be aſſured of the unfeigned eſteem of yours, &c."

Yznardi would recommend to all maſters of veſſels bound up the Mediterranean, to touch at Cadiz, and receive his advice, which will be moſt cheerfully given.

WILMINGTON, (D.) Feb. 8.

The Legiſlature of this ſtate has paſſed an act incorporating a company for erecting a toll bridge of ſtone, and of a deſcription therein ſpecified, over the waters of Brandywine creek. It is to be divided into 600 ſhares, at 30 dollars each ſhare. The tolls are fixed by law. When the tolls ariſing therefrom, ſhall nett an intereſt on the capital of more than ten per cent. per annum, then the overplus above the ten per cent. is to be appropriated to the diſcharging of the capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

A letter dated Port-au-Prince, January 5, ſays, " Five thouſand of the Brigands came in this morning, and gave themſelves up.—There are twenty ſail of Americans here, all in diſtreſs for want of men to carry them home."

Extract of a letter from Providence (R. I.) dated the 5th Feb. 1796.

" The legiſlature of this ſtate are now in ſeſſion in this town. The following reſolutions were yeſterday moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. George Champlin, of Newport, ſeconded by Mr. John Smith, of Providence, viz.

State of Rhode-Iſland.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Houſe of Repreſentatives. Feb. Seſſion, 1796.

WHEREAS, attempts have been made to diminiſh the confidence of the people in the Preſident of the United States, by miſrepreſenting the motives which determined him in the execution of his official duties, and particularly in the ratification of the treaty lately negociated by John Jay with Great-Britain, as conſented to and adviſed by the Senate of the United States; which attempts manifeſtly tend to deprive the Preſident of the well-earned eſteem and affection of his fellow citizens—the only reward acceptable to this diſintereſted patriot and father of his country. Leſt, therefore, our ſentiments of the Preſident ſhould be deemed equivocal, and to reſcue our Republican character from the imputation of ingratitude,

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Houſe, That attempts to leſſen the well-grounded confidence of the people in the Preſident of the United States, have a tendency to injure the cauſe of liberty, by weakening the influence of one of its principal defenders, they, therefore, merit and meet our pointed diſapprobation.

Reſolved, That the ſame diſintereſted devotion to his country, which characteriſed George Waſhington, as commander in chief of our armies, has evidently diſtinguiſhed him as our Chief Magiſtate.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this Houſe, the Preſident, in ratifying, and the Senate of the United States, in conſenting to and adviſing the ratification of the treaty lately negociated by John Jay with Great-Britain, were actuated with one common motive, a regard to the peace and proſperity of their country.

Reſolved, That we conceive it to be our duty, as the organ of the people of this ſtate, to declare, that the Preſident of the United States, has not ceaſed to deſerve well of his country.

Voted and paſſed, nem. con.

ELISHA R. POTTER, Speaker.

In the Houſe of Magiſtrates, read the ſame day, and concurred, nem. con.

By order,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Thurſday, February 11th, 1796.

Whereas the eſtabliſhment and operation of the preſent federal conſtitution, by promoting the extenſion of commerce, manufactures and navigation, by enabling the United States, and the ſeveral ſtates, to provide for the payment of their reſpective public debts, by contributing to eſtabliſh public and private credit, by encreaſing the national reſpectability in the eſtimation of foreign nations—and by preſerving the bleſſings of peace, have diffuſed a general proſperity throughout the United States:

And whereas, amidſt the eminent advantages derived from the preſent ſyſtem and before any ſubſtantial inconveniencies are felt therefrom, to make important alterations in the conſtitution, would be to relinquiſh principles eſtabliſhed by experience, in order to follow opinions founded only in theory and to expoſe the welfare of the people to hazard.

And whereas, frequent alterations in the conſtitution, would have a tendency to excite a ſpirit of reſtleſs innovation, to bring on a reproach of national levity, and to diminiſh as well the confidence of the people, as of foreign nations, in the exiſting government; and therefore ought not to be reſorted to without cogent motives for ſo doing.

And whereas, if it were proper, at this time, for this houſe to join Congreſs, for calling a Convention to alter the Conſtitution of the United States, the amendments to be propoſed, ſhould be ſuch as would promote private juſtice by rendering real property liable to the payment of juſt debts; and would eſtabliſh the National Legiſlature on the true principles of repreſentation, by enabling freemen, as well as freeholders to vote; and by apportioning the Repreſentatives among the ſeveral States, according to the number of thoſe freemen: But this is not the period for experiment.

And whereas the amendments ſuggeſted, by the Legiſlature of Virginia, have not been purpoſed in the manner preſcribed by the Conſtitution; which authoriſes the Legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, by application to Congreſs, to cauſe a Convention to be called for propoſing amendments; but does not empower the State Legiſlatures to uſe influence to obtain amendments in Congreſs.

Therefore,

Reeſolved, That the Senate do not concur in the alterations of the Conſtitution of the United States propoſed by the Legiſlature of Virginia, in their reſolution paſſed on the fifteenth of December laſt, and tranſmitted by the Governor of Virginia, for the conſideration and concurrence of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

By a Gentlemen arrived here yeſterday from Charleſton, the Editor was favoured with the following:—

CHARLESTON, January 30.

On Thurſday evening arrived at the Bar, the ſhip Gen. Pinckney, Capt. Wheelwright, from London, laſt from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 8th of December, where ſhe had put in to refit, having in the channel run foul of an American brig, and received conſiderable damage.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in her informs us, that the bill to prevent unlawful meetings, had paſſed both houſes of Parliament: that bread of all kinds was very ſcarce in England and the price augmented conſtantly: that the French armies had met with repeated defeats on the Rhine, and had been compelled to recroſs that river: that though the debates in the French legiſlature all ſeemed in favor of peace, it was not probable it would take place ſhortly, as there appeared no diſpoſition in England to agree to it.

The fleet, with troops on board for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed about the 7th of November. Soon after they were diſperſed in a gale of wind, and were obliged to put back: in the gale it is ſaid that 1200 troops were loſt. When the General Pinckney left England, the tranſports were ſailing in ſmall ſquadrons. Admiral Chriſtian, with the fleet of men of war, had not ſailed.

A copy of the treaty between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, as ratified by the Britiſh King, came out in the General Pinckney.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 19th of March next, if not ſold before by Private Sale,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated on the Ridge or Reading road, between the nine and ten mile ſtones, in Roxborough townſhip, ten acres of which are good wood-land, about five acres upland meadow, an apple orchard, containing about two acres, of good bearing trees, the remainder good land for tillage; there are on the premiſes a convenient new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of water near the door; the houſe is well finiſhed, ſtands high, and has an extenſive proſpect of the country around, alſo of the Delaware river and city of Philadelphia. The abovementioned lands and premiſes will be ſold together, or in three ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit. The premiſes may be viewed by applying to John Meyer, on the ſame. For further particulars apply to DANIEL PASTORIOUS, in Germantown, or NATHAN LEVERING, on the Ridge road.

Feb. 15. ‡

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 12th day of March next (and may be entered upon the firſt day of April following) for which an indiſputable title will be given—

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, 30 miles from Philadelphia, on the Straſburgh road, and 5 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 133 acres of excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain natural to the climate, about 50 acres of woodland, 12 acres of watered meadow, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a good frame barn, cellared underneath, and other buildings; near the houſe is a ſpring of excellent water, and other conveniencies. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOSEPH MARTIN, jun.

February 8, 1796. §

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of January laſt, 16 SHEEP, one black, the others white. The owner is deſired to come, without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

JONATHAN WILLARD.

Northampton, Bucks county, Feb. 16.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

To be RENTED, or SOLD,
The celebrated HORSE

Marquis of Granby.

GRANBY is a fine blood bay, with a black mane and tail, uncommonly ſtrong and handſome, is a remarkably ſure foal-getter, and his colts are allowed, by the beſt judges, to be equal to any in America, for beauty, ſtrength and action. One of his colts has been ſold as high as one thouſand dollars. As to his pedigree, he can boaſt of a Yorick, a Nonpariel, a Morton's Traveller, a Fearnought, a Highflyer, a King Herod &c. &c. The particulars to be ſeen at the place of ſtanding. If ſold, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money.

Croſs-Roads, Cheſter county,
February 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good log dwelling-houſe, and eighteen acres and three quarters of land, ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to Briſtol, within three miles of the borough of Briſtol, and one from Milford miſl, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Johnſon and Joſhua Wright, one half of which is good woodland, the other chiefly meadow ground; it is divided into four lots, highly manured, and almoſt all in timothy, and the beſt of graſs; there are beſides one dwelling-houſe, a barn a well of good water within a few yards of the door, and a young orchard conſiſting of upwards of forty apple trees, of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a conſiderable number of other fruit trees. For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JOHNSTON,
on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, about 12 miles from this city, containing 70 acres, on which there is a new ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, ſtone kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. a large orchard, and a variety of fruit trees, about 12 acres of good meadow, and 10 of wood land. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of April, at which time the purchaſer may have the opportunity of buying what ſtock is on the place, and grain in the ground.

Inquire at No. 37, Arch-ſtreet.

Philad. Feb. 8th, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, in October laſt, an old COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

* MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern-Liberties, Feb. 9, 1796. †

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of April next,

THE plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of the WAGGON, on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaſer may have any quantity of land from 60 to 100 acres, and one half woodland; there are very good ſtone buildings on ſaid place, a good orchard, the cleared land has been well manured with lime and dung, and there is a very great opportunity of erecting any kind of water works on the Brandywine creek, as there is more than 40 feet fall. The terms may be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer.

Likewiſe to be ſold, the plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of GENERAL WOLF, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres, one half wood land, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and well watered; a good part of the cleared land has been limed and dunged, there are ſeven rooms in the houſe, a good ſtone ſmith ſhop, with two fire places in it, a large ſtone ſhed, a log barn, an orchard, and a ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring cloſe by the dwelling-houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms (which may be made eaſy as may ſuit the purchaſer) by applying near the Waggon, to

CALEB WAY.

If not ſold before the 1ſt of April, they will both be rented. *

TAKEN up on the 4th inſtant, a Bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round. The owner on proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to Samuel Cheſter, at the Noah's Ark, north Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 30th, 1795. *

To be Sold, or Rented,

For a term of years,

A Large commodious licenced Houſe, two ſtory high, with four rooms and kitchen upon the lower floor, and ſix rooms on the upper floor, and an entry thro' the whole, with ſheds and ſtabling; between eight and ten acres of excellent timothy and clover meadow, ſituate in Church-Town, Lancaſter county, on a public road leading from Lancaſter and Harriſburg to Philadelphia.

Alſo for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, the houſe and lot whereon he now lives, in the ſame town, whereon are a good two ſtory houſe, kitchen and ſtore houſe, where the ſubſcriber now keeps a ſtore, and which has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, with good ſtabling and out houſes, a pump of excellent water at the door, about two hundred grafted fruit trees of the beſt quality, ſuch as apple, peach, pear, plumb and cherry trees; this lot is in high cultivation, produces a great quantity of clover, produces three crops in the ſeaſon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent as above, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

THOMAS CHURCH.

January 20, 1796. ‖

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly belonging unto Jacob Shinn, of Springfield, in Burlington county, deceaſed, and by his laſt will bearing date on or about the 10th of January, 1792, deviſed to his daughters Hannah, now Hannah Key, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Lippincott, Jemima, the wife of Caleb Lippincott, Rachel, the wife of Benajah Butcher, and Caleb, his grandſon, the ſon of his daughter Mary, deceaſed, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſame lands to and amongſt the deviſees before mentioned, do intend to meet at the houſe of Benajah Butcher, near Mount Holly, on the 1ſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, either by ourſelves, or in conjuction with the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, to proceed to allot and ſix upon, by ballot, the ſhares and parts of each of the ſame deviſees, purſuant to the act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, join tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine. Dated the 20th day January, A. D. 1796.

JOB MOORE,
DANIEL NEWBOLD, } Commiſſioners.
STACY BIDDLE, * 4. w.

To be ſold at public Sale,

On the firſt day of March next, if not ſold by private ſale before, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next, for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, there is a great quanty of woodland on ſaid place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premiſes ware to dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk-houſe, over a good ſpring of water near the door; the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant and convenient for a ſtore or any other public buſineſs, and to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING,
DANIEL CORNOG, } Executors.

December 5, 1795.

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to egin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, at the premiſes. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM ROBERTS, late of Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

ISAAC ROBERTS,
JESSE ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

1ſt. Mo. 25th, 1795. *

To be let for a term of years, and may be occupied on the ſecond day of April next,

A FARM, ſituated in Weſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, containing about 200 acres, on the Straſburgh road leading to Lancaſter, with a front on each ſide of ſaid road; there are on this tract a ſtone-houſe and outhouſe, with a well of excellent water nigh the door, alſo an orchard, with a good collection of apple and peach trees. This place is abundantly ſupplied with timber, and well watered for cattle. For terms, enquire on the premiſes adjoining Thomas Worth's, innholder. Dec. 15th, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public ſale, on the firſt day of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathan Pawling, Eſq; deceaſed,

A PLANTATION and tract of 189 1-2 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Eſq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe large ſmith's-ſhop, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, built over an excellent and never-failing ſpring, a log barn, with ſtablig, a good proportion of meadow, and conſiderably more may be made with little expence, and about ſixty acres of timber. This farm is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings, and the ſoil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two ſettlements, one of which would be a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. Any perſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of ſale, by

WILLIAMMINA PAWLING Adminiſtrat.

Dec. 14th, 1795. t.b.c.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Offered for private Sale,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, ſituate on the Three Mile Run, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, oppoſite Hart's tavern. There are on the premiſes atwo ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a ſtone quarry, ſome very handſome meadow ground, an appleorchard, an old tanyard, with ſeveral buildings adjoining it, ſome time back uſed for a mill houſe, currying ſhop, &c. the under planks of the vats are probably ſtill good; the ſituation for tanning is very convenient, as the 3 mile run, a very lively ſtream, runs through the premiſes cloſe by the tanyard. A good title can be given to the purchaſer.; for further particulars apply to MARY MARRIOT, at Wilmington, or NATHAN SELLERS, No. 231, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 25, 1796. t.b.c.t.f.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, 2 miles from the poſt road, and 11 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Thomas Weſt, Cyrus Newlin, and others, containing about 90 acres, whereof 25 acres are woodland, about 3 or 4 acres of good meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, the remainder is arable land of a moſt excellent quality, it is well watered, having two good ſtreams running through, beſides ſeveral never failing ſprings which riſe on the land: there are on the premiſes a log houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a bearing apple orchard, beſides other fruit. It can conveniently be divided into 3 parts, of about 30 acres, with water and a portion of woodland on each, and will be ſold either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The ſituation of this tract of land is convenient to ſeveral griſt-mills and ſmiths ſhops, and is in a good neighbourhood. The title is indiſputable. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of April next. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Springfield, Jan. 22, 1796. 2m

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,
At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

FOR SALE, At
Whiteſide's Tea-Warehouſe,
No. 99, North Second Street,
A quantity of good Green Breakfaſt
T E A,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. 6..

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN MARIS, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe havinig demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, by the 1ſt of April next, to

DAVID LONGACRE,
MARY MARIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Feb. 2.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for ſale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the teſtator, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip aforeſaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington, by lands of Iſaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy graſs, the whole incloſed with good poſt and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm houſe, ſtable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two ſtory frame houſe not yet finiſhed, a good barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. apple-mill and cyder-preſs, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming proſpect for many miles both up and down the ſame.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, ſituate in Bordentown, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Main-ſtreet, by Bank-ſtreet, by Second-ſtreet, &c. This is one of the higheſt and pleaſanteſt ſituations in Bordention for a gentleman's reſidence, having a beautiful proſpect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, ſituate in Bordentown aforeſaid, bounded by Walnut-ſtreet, and Prince-ſtreet, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Iſaac Horner, and others.

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, ſituate in Lamberton, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Second-ſtreet, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a ſchoolhouſe. For further particulars, and terms of ſale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec. 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

For S A L E,

THAT valuable and well known Plantation, formerly owned by John Evans, at preſent by Samuel Evans, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about four hundred and ſixty acres—There are on ſaid Plantation two dwelling Houſes, one ſtone and brick, forty feet by twenty-five, two ſtories high, with a large and commodious Kitchen; the other a good log-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant; two large and convenient Barns; a ſtone Spring Houſe; a good Merchant Mill, with between 12 and 13 feet head and fall, on a never failing ſtream, the Whiteclay creek—There are on ſaid Plantation about 80 acres of excellent Meadow, a large proportion of which is well watered, and more can conveniently be made; about 180 acres is arable Land, cleared, the reſidue is Wood Land. The Land, in general, is of the firſt quality in that end of the county. The Plantation is 10 miles from Newport, 11 from the Head of Elk, 6 from New-London Croſs Roads, and 5 from New-Garden Meeting Houſe, on the neareſt road from Lancaſter, and on the direct one from Peach Bottom Ferry to Newport; the ſituation of the Mill is ſuitable for either the Elk or Middletown trade, which renders it an important ſtand. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will, upon applying to Mr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, within one mile of the place, be ſhewed the ſame, and know the terms of ſale from the ſubſcriber hereof, in Lancaſter county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

November 19, 1795. tbctf.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable tract of land in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 50 acres, on which is ſufficient woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing orchard, &c. Situate within three miles of New-London Croſs-Roads, and one and an half miles from a merchant mill, and lime kiln, on the Lancaſter road. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Londonderry townſhip,
January 1ſt, 1796. *

TAKEN up on the 22d of December laſt, by the ſubſcriber, a red and white ſpotted HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near Page's ſtables, Moravian Alley. JOHN DAVIS.

Jan. 13, 1796. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3423.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1796.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 19th of March next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, if not ſold before by Private Sale,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated on the Ridge or Reading road, between the nine and ten mile ſtones, in Roxborough townſhip, ten acres of which are good wood-land, about five acres upland meadow, an apple orchard, containing about two acres, of good bearing trees, the remainder good land for tillage; there are on the premiſes a convenient new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of water near the door; the houſe is well finiſhed, ſtands high, and has an extenſive proſpect of the country around, alſo of the Delaware river and city of Philadelphia. The abovementioned lands and premiſes will be ſold together, or in three ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit. The premiſes may be viewed by applying to John Meyer, on the ſame. For further particulars apply to DANIEL PASTORIOUS, in Germantown, or NATHAN LEVERING, on the Ridge road.

Feb. 15. ‡

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 12th day of March next (and may be entered upon the firſt day of April following) for which an indiſputable title will be given—

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, 30 miles from Philadelphia, on the Straſburgh road, and 5 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 133 acres of excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain natural to the climate, about 50 acres of woodland, 12 acres of watered meadow, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a good frame barn, cellared underneath, and other buildings; near the houſe is a ſpring of excellent water, and other conveniencies. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOSEPH MARTIN, jun.

February 8, 1796. §

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of January laſt, 16 SHEEP, one black, the others white. The owner is deſired to come, without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

JONATHAN WILLARD.

Northampton, Bucks county, Feb. 16.

WANTED,

In the PAPER-MAKING BUSINESS,

AN ENGINEER, that underſtands his buſineſs, and can be confided in. Such a perſon may hear of immediate employment, good wages, accommodations, &c. by applying to the Printers hereof.

February 9, 1796. t.f.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public ſale, on the firſt day of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathan Pawling, Eſq; deceaſed,

A PLANTATION and tract of 189 1-2 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Eſq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe large ſmith's-ſhop, good ſtone ſpring houſe, built over an excellent and never-failing ſpring, a log barn, with ſtablig, a good proportion of meadow, and conſiderably more may be made with little expence, and about ſixty acres of timber. This farm is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings, and the ſoil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two ſettlements, one of which would be a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. Any perſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of ſale, by

WILLIAMMINA PAWLING Adminiſtrat.

Dec. 14th, 1795. t.b.c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good log dwelling-houſe, and eighteen acres and three quarters of land, ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Newtown to Briſtol, within three miles of the borough of Briſtol, and one from Milford mill, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Johnſon and Joſhua Wright, one half of which is good woodland, the other chiefly meadow ground; it is divided into four lots, highly manured, and almoſt all in timothy, and the beſt of graſs; there are beſides the dwelling-houſe, a barn a well of good water within a few yards of the door, and a young orchard conſiſting of upwards of forty apple trees, of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a conſiderable number of other fruit trees. For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JOHNSTON,
on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1796. *

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable ſituation, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, and a variety of the beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, 2 kitchens adjoining the ſame, a pump of never-failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good ſtables, and a number of out buildings, conſiſting of ſheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large ſtone bark-houſe, beam-houſe, currying ſhop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Alſo a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid premiſes, with a number of the beſt grafted fruit; whereon is erected a log houſe and ſhop, with a well of good water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 22d of March next. If not ſold at private ſale before the 22d of March, the ſaid Premiſes will be expoſed to public ſale on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MOSES SHEPPARD.

January 26, 1796. §

Offered for private Sale,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, ſituate on the Three Mile Run, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, oppoſite Hart's tavern. There are on the premiſes atwo ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a ſtone quarry, ſome very handſome meadow ground, an appleorchard, an old tanyard, with ſeveral buildings adjoining it, ſome time back uſed for a mill houſe, currying ſhop, &c. the under planks of the vats are probably ſtill good; the ſituation for tanning is very convenient, as the 3 mile run, a very lively ſtream, runs through the premiſes cloſe by the tanyard. A good title can be given to the purchaſer; for further particulars apply to MARY MARRIOT, at Wilmington, or NATHAN SELLERS, No. 231, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 25, 1796. t.b.c.t.f.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, 2 miles from the poſt road, and 11 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Thomas Weſt, Cyrus Newlin, and others, containing about 90 acres, whereof 25 acres are woodland, about 3 or 4 acres of good meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, the remainder is arable land of a moſt excellent quality, it is well watered, having two good ſtreams running through, beſides ſeveral never failing ſprings which riſe on the land: there are on the premiſes a log houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a bearing apple orchard, beſides other fruit. It can conveniently be divided into 3 parts, of about 30 acres, with water and a portion of woodland on each, and will be ſold either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The ſituation of this tract of land is convenient to ſeveral griſt-mills and ſmiths ſhops, and is in a good neighbourhood. The title is indiſputable. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of April next. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Springfield, Jan. 22, 1796. 2m

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, in October laſt, an old COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHIAS HARRISON.

Northern Liberties, Feb. 9, 1796. †

By an arrival at New-York from Charleſton, we have been favoured with London advices to the 7th of December, from which the following articles are ſelected:

VIENNA, November 7.

We have the following authentic accounts from Turkey: "Aga Mahmed Khan, who has, for ſome time paſt, uſurped the principal provinces of Perſia, according to the laſt accounts, made a ſudden incurſion, with a numerous army, in Georgia, and ſubdued the capital of Teſiis, and conducted Prince Heraclius, with his adherents, into captivity; by ſo violent a ſtep, and the continual views of aggrandizement of this Aſiatic conqueror, the Turkiſh dominions upon the Tygris, and the Euphrates, are endangered; and the Southern Provinces of Ruſſia, and thoſe of her vaſſals diſturbed.

"Even the European revolters give more uneaſineſs to the Porte, than ever Paſwan Ogli, of Widden, who has openly revolted; and although the Governors of the adjacent provinces have been ordered to ſtop his progreſs, their endeavours have hitherto been fruſtrated. The ſaid rebel has locked himſelf up in the fortreſs of Widden, and is making preparations for an obſtinate reſiſtance. At his deſire the leaders of the male-contents, of the former garriſon of Belgrade, endeavour to keep open the communication between that place and Widden. The Porte ſtill flatters itſelf with hopes, by the prudent meaſures taken, and the good diſpoſitions of the Pachas and Ronnilla and Belgrade, to bring him, by ſome means or other, to obedience in the courſe of the year."

WETZLAR, November 12.

Yeſterday it was reported, in conſequence of the arrival of an expreſs, that the French were advancing to Hackenbourg, to the number of 60,000 men. At the ſame moment we received intelligence from Hackenbourg, that on the 10th Gen. de Haddick was ſtill in that neighbourhood, and that he had received notice that a body of 9000 French were marching againſt him.

We cannot however determine, whether this body of French may not be followed by another ſtill more numerous, compoſed of troops from Brabant and Holland, and of a part of the army of Jourdan. The prince of Wurtemburg, in conjunction with Gen. Haddick, has 10,000 men, Auſtrians and troops of the Empire, to opppoſe the French; and in caſe that the latter attempt to penetrate farther, he may retreat behind the Lahn, and there maintain his ground.

WORMS, November 11.

This morning the Auſtrians entered this place. Yeſterday was a moſt tremendous day, the battle which took place having laſted from ten in the morning to ſix in the evening. The French, though well fortified from Molihiem to Pfederſheim, were compelled to give way to the Imperial fire. The centre of the French army which was near Alſey, ſtood it longeſt, but was obliged to retreat after the left wing had been beaten. The Red-Mantlers are ſaid to have puſhed forward as far as Lautern, and that others patrole even up to the gates of Treves. The Auſtrians took eighteen pieces of cannon in our town, which they inſtantly made uſe of againſt the French.

The French Generals demanded laſt night 1000 Louis d'ors of the mnnicipality for their magazines, and that money not being inſtantly paid, four of the principal members of that municipality were conducted away as hoſtages.

The Imperial army not having as yet ſent for their magazines, and the French army not being abundantly ſupplied, the huſband's ſtock, will, by the requiſition of both ſides, become ſpeedily exhauſted. The prices of grain are enormous, even ſixteen florins per ſack.

Frankenthal having been taken poſſeſſion of by the Auſtrians laſt night, their advanced poſts are likewiſe before Manheim from that ſide.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.

The Auſtrians, after repulſing General Pichegru's left wing, on the 10th, took the redoubt of the Rhine, oppoſite Manheim, by ſtorm, yeſterday, in which the regiment of Laſcy in particular, diſtinguiſhed itſelf: much blood has been ſpilled on both ſides. The bombardment of the beautiful town of Manheim ſtill continues: the report of its having ſurrendered is not confirmed.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Robbers are increaſing in Paris in a moſt alarming degree, and gangs of robbers ſtrip whole houſes and ſhops. The greateſt warehouſe of broadcloths in this city, and a watch-maker's ſhop, were lately broke open, and the thieves got clear off with every article they contained. Bread ſells at 60 livres a pound, and even at that enormous price it is extremely difficult to get any, ſince the markets have been pillaged by the mob. The diſtributions of bread in the ſections are now only made every ſecond day.

The national inſtitute, which is deſtined to replace our univerſities, is now organized by the executive directory, and among the members appointed, we find the names of Bernadin de St. Pierre, Lagrange, Sieyes, Daunou, Volney, Picardet, Garat, &c.

UPPER RHINE, November 11.

Yeſterday afternoon the Auſtrians began to play their heavy artillery againſt Manheim. This terrible cannonading continued all night without ceaſing. The city was on fire in different places, and the flames are ſtill viſible.

Marſhal de Clairfayt has advanced his right wing to the environs of Grunſtadſt. Yeſterday was heard, on that ſide, a briſk fire of artillery and muſquetry. Pichegru, with his army, is poſted near Oggerſheim.

It was rumoured here, that the French had attempted to paſs the Rhine near Ratſtadt, but the report is not confirmed. The army of Wurmſer receives daily reinforcements from Auſtria.

Heppenheim, November 12.

Yeſterday General Wurmſer ſurrounded Manheim. In conſequence of the refuſal to ſurrender, the bombardment commenced.—About ſix o'clock, the city was on fire in two places, and at eight the flames made a rapid progreſs. So far as we could judge at this diſtance, the fire appeared chiefly to rage in the vicinity of the church of the Jeſuits. At ſeven o'clock this morning the fire ſtill continued. It is ſaid, that on the 9th the Auſtrians began their attack, by vigorouſly cannonading the bridge of the Rhine before Manheim, and that the bridge was entirely deſtroyed. The French made the greateſt effort in order to repair it, but were unable to ſucceed.

We heard alſo yeſterday the cannonading, which took place on the other ſide of the Rhine, in the environs of Worms. At this diſtance we can remark the firing and the ſmoke of cannon; during the night we perceived diſtinctly the fires of the Auſtrian troops. The event of this engagement is not doubtful, as the Auſtrian army have advanced.

LOWER RHINE, Nov. 10.

The body of Auſtrian troops in the environs of Seiburg and Mulheim, and which probably was not intended to advance further towards the Lower Rhine, yeſterday afternoon retired beyond Seig. Soon after which the French advanced by Urbach to Seiburg, where they entered yeſterday evening. They haſtily threw up batteries near Mulheim and Doutz. It is likewiſe ſaid, that they have been reinforced by troops, who paſſed the Rhine near Cologne.

WESEL, November 11.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

All the appearances of a retreat have ſince Monday night laſt ſubſiſted at Cologne, the French being upon the advance. The Auſtrians evacuated Dentz

at break of day yesterday, and the French were in possession of that place in the afternoon. The flying bridge at Cologne is again at work, General Jourdan passing the Rhine upon it yesterday afternoon. The French are marching in two columns, the one over the mountains, the other along the bank of the Rhine to Frankfort.

On the day before yesterday the Austrians had retreated as far as Sieburg, which place is taken possession of by the French. The French advance step by step, in proportion as the Austrians retreat; both parties fire upon one another at a distance, principally with cannon. The Austrians retreated in order of battle on the afternoon of the day before yesterday, as far as the borders of the Sieg, and passed that river. The French are close at their heels, as they were yesterday at Uekerath, nine leagues above Deutz.

The republicans in and about Cologne continue to receive considerable reinforcements from the army of the North. An inconceivable quantity of provision and ammunition is conveying across the Rhine at Cologne, by means of the flying bridge, for the army at Berg.

They write from Coblentz, that the French are still at Treves: on the departure of the post they were in expectation of the Imperialists attempting the passage of the Rhine; which, to frustrate, proper dispositions were taking.

LONDON, November 27.

Admiral Mann was off Cadiz with six sail of the line, and blocked the French in, and had taken 16 ships, laden with corn, from America. This was the news when the Mary, Capt. Coskruge left Oporto the 8th inst. and who arrived in the Downs yesterday.

November 28.

In the course of the conversation which took place between the Executive Directory and the Foreign Ministers, on the 22d inst. when the former gave the first solemn audience, the following compliments were paid to some of the Foreign Ministers by the members of the Directory. To the Swedish Ambassador —"The chiefs of the French Republic shall never forget that the representative of your nation took up arms, when the Convention was in the utmost danger." To Count Carietti—"Your philosophy, known all over Italy, makes the new Romans (the French) forget, that Tuscany once attempted to give Rome a master (Porsenna.)" To the American minister—"The friendship of the Directory for the great Washington, keeps pace with its hatred against the English government." To the Prussian Charge d'Affairs—"The French government hopes, that the Prussians, by reading over and over again the works of the great Frederick, will learn once more to love the French." There is a wonderful resemblance between their diplomatic bombast, and the pedantic jargon of a school-master, who harrangues his boys.

The suppression of seditions and treasonable meetings is, if we may believe the promises of a member of opposition, not the only good consequences likely to result from the bills now before Parliament: Mr. Sheridan pledges himself not to continue the prattling representative, &c. What ministry will gain by this, in the dispatch of public business, is inconceivable to all but those who know the *remora* of opposition by experience.

The meeting of the inhabitants of St. Ann's, Soho, on Monday, and of St. James's yesterday, was decided against the bills, as all the other parishes of Westminster. At St. James, Mr. Byng was called to the chair; Harry House, the father of Westminster, moved the resolutions, and they were most ably seconded by Mr. Francis. A feeble opposition was set up by Mr. Devaynes, but the sense of the parish was so decidedly declared, that the courtiers gave up the field. Mr. Fox made a most happy address to the parishioners, and was received with the most enthusiastic tokens of affection.

November 30.

Admiral Duncan's sudden departure with so large a fleet to the North Seas, is occasioned by intelligence that the French squadron from Bergen, augmented with several Dutch men of war, was on the point of sailing from Norway with a pretty large and valuable convoy, among which are four or five sail of Dutch East-Indiamen.

A letter from Calais of the 16th inst. contains the following melancholy intelligence; "Last week we had six colliers on shore in this harbour. Their captains and crews were allowed to take with them all their personal property and cabin furniture, and were conveyed into private houses, and four days afterwards were sent back to England. On Saturday morning, at day break, 3 ships came on shore with troops, they prove to be Hanoverians and emigrants, and were part of a fleet, 70 in number, bound from Hamburgh to Portsmouth; one of these vessels is supposed to be totally lost, with every soul on board; the second lost 50 men and 40 horses; the third lost but little. On board these vessels were about 700 men, French and Hanoverians, and near 50 distinguished emigrants, among whom are the Duke de Choiseul and M. de Montmorency. It was a shocking sight to see so many fellow creatures perishing, and not to be able to save them, on account of the high sea. The lands are covered with corpses and dead horses. Had darkness continued for half an hour longer, half the fleet would have been on shore. Three or four more were on shore, but got off and saved themselves; many women were with the troops."

December 2.

It is reported this morning, that Admiral Christian's squadron will not sail in divisions, the plan being changed; and he waits until the whole of the merchant ships and transports are refitted. [This is the West-India fleet so many times arrived there! ! !]

Accounts from Madrid mention, that the Queen of Spain had recovered from an indisposition. The gratitude of the people towards his Majesty, for the blessings of peace, is described as beyond all bounds. Don Vallego, the President of the Council, having finished his visits to the prisons, had liberated 89 men, and 344 women, confined for small debts, and relieved many others.

The Mediterranean merchant ships captured along with the Censeur man of war, were all carried into Cadiz, to the number of forty-one. The Censeur lost about nine or ten men killed. The French men of war had no troops on board. Only two ships were permitted to enter Cadiz harbour; the rest rode in the bay. Arrangements were made for the exchange of all the prisoners by the English and French commissioners; and the cartel ship, the Constant Trader, of London, with 480 men on board, was permitted to sail to Gibraltar, under condition that she should bring back an equal number of French; but the English sailors, it is alledged, broke the cartel, and carried the vessel into Ilfracomb.

December 3.

The last dispatches to the admiralty from the Mediterranean, bring the unwelcome news that Admiral Hotham, as well as Admiral Goodall, have been obliged to strike their flags on account of ill health. Sir Hyde Parker is the commander in chief on that station, until Sir John Jervis arrives out there.

December 4.

We most anxiously expect the receipt of further advices from Paris, in order to be better informed than we yet are of the plan which the new government of France proposes to adopt for the restoration of its finances. The value of assignats not being now worth the expence of their engraving, the committee of finances has already pronounced that the plates of them are to be broken up.

December 5.

Among the instances of gallantry and loyalty displayed by the French noblesse in the course of the French revolution, the following is of a description entirely new, and reminds us of the days of ancient chivalry. Madame be Bennes, of a distinguished family in Lower Normandy, made the campaign of 1792 with her husband, in one of the Norman companies.

After the retreat of the duke of Brunswick, she entered as a volunteer into the infantry of the legion of Damas, in the pay of Great-Britain. Her husband having been killed in 1793, fighting by her side, the commander of that corps endeavoured to persuade her to quit the profession of arms, and the Prince Stadtholder offered her a pension to live upon in the Netherlands. Her answer was, that having taken up arms in defence of her religion and her king, she could not lay them down at a time when the desire of avenging the death of her husband afforded her an additional motive to proceed in a military career. Possessed of these heroic sentiments, she made the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, respected by the whole regiment on account of the decency and propriety of her conduct, and admired for the intrepid courage which always led her to the most dangerous post. Madame de Bennes followed her regiment in the expedition to Quiberon, and was taken prisoner on the 22d of last July, but escaped just before she was to be shot, although her sex was known to her judges. She reached London last Thursday in the utmost distress, having no clothes, but a drummer's jacket, and two coarse wollen petticoats; no recommendation but certificates of her heroic conduct; and no resource but in the generosity of some of her countrymen.

December 7.

It is to be hoped, that when Mr Grey makes the motion for peace, he will explain the necessity of the motion, as, since the open declaration of Mr. Pitt, "that there was no longer any objection to treat with France," he must now wait to hear what answer the French mean to give; unless Mr. Grey wishes us to offer terms before we know whether France is disposed or not to treat. There can be little doubt of opposition sending an ambassador to Paris, whenever that event approaches; and it is not unlikely, that the same chance that carried a Penipo to Petersburg, in 1791, may conduct one to Paris in 1796 or '97.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 1.

A discovery has been made by one of the crew of the ship American Eagle, arrived at Cowes from Virginia with tobacco, whose master and mate were reported to have died of the yellow fever on the voyage; that they were murdered by the second mate and four others, in the mouth of the channel. Their object was to have run for some country where they could have sold ship and cargo, but providentially were forced into Cowes by the late stormy weather. The magistrates of the island have committed the whole of the crew to Winchester jail; and it is supposed they will without delay be removed by Habeas Corpus to Newgate, to take their trial next admiralty sessions.

December 2.

This afternoon his Majesty's ship Glory, of 98 guns, Admiral Christian; and Adventure, of 44 guns, Capt. Palmer, dropped down to St. Helen's; and several transports with troops also dropped down.

December 3.

This morning Admiral Christian and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the officers embarked an board their respective ships at St. Helen's, and will certainly sail again immediately when the wind comes fair; all the ships having their damages completely repaired.

GLASGOW, November 19.

On Tuesday night one of the severest storms of wind, rain and snow commenced here which we have experienced for many years past, and which continued without intermission till the afternoon of yesterday.—The Clyde suddenly overflowed its banks to a prodigious height and extent, and committed greater ravages than on any former period within our recollection. About noon, yesterday, two arches of the stone bridge, newly erected over the Clyde, opposite to the foot of the salt market, gave way, tumbling with a tremendous clash into the river; and by day light this morning, the other three arches shared the same fate: It is somewhat singular that no visible impressions is made by the waters on the foundation of the piers, all which are still standing. The doors of the washing house in the green were burst open by the weight of the waters, and an immense quantity of cloaths, belonging to the inhabitants, and of washing tubs and kettles were mingled in the stream. The whole lower part of the town was deluged, and still remains several feet under water; and the regorged waters of Moleninar Burn inundated part of the Gallowgate for a longer time and to a greater depth, than in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in Bridgegate, escaped with difficulty from this devouring element.

Our intercourse with the neighbouring towns of Paisley, Greenock, &c. was almost wholly obstructed; the water on the road to Greenock in particular being in many places so deep, that the horses in the mail coach were obliged literally to swim part of the way. The side of the bridge over the Calder, at Daldowie, on the road to Hamilton, is broken down, and we are sorry to learn, that part of the beautiful embankments on the Clyde, at Hamilton and Rusberglen farm are considerably injured. The waters at their greatest height were only three inches below the memorable flood in March, 1782.

Burr Mill-Stones,

MADE by *OLIVER EVANS*, at his Factory, in the Old Windmill, in Emsley's alley, south Second-street, a little below Dock-street; where those who apply may be supplied with Stones of such quality as will suit their purposes. Also STONES for GUDGEONS to run on, and

Plaister of Paris

ground fine for Manure, and calcined for

Stucco-Work.

He keeps for sale, at his dwelling, No. 215, north Second-street, a little above Vine-street,

Bolting-Cloths.

A complete assortment of both *imported* and *American manufactured*, for merchant and country work, which he warrants good—Also,

THE YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND *MILLER's GUIDE.*

Containing a System of Mechanics and Hydraulics, as they apply to Water-mills, with the whole Process of, and all the Improvements on the Art of Manufacturing Flour, intended to be useful to all concerned in building or using Water-mills; which Book is sold by MATHEW CAREY & ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bookfellers. Feb. 13.

To be sold by public Vendue,

On TUESDAY the 22d day of March next, on the premises,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, whereon Henry Stoll, senr. deceased lived, in the township of Alexandria, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, lying on the bank of the river Delaware, within one and a half miles of Mallet Prevost's ferry, late Thomas Lowrey's, esq; containing about 600 acres of land, near 200 acres of which is excellent bottom land, about thirty acres of meadow and more may be made, a sufficient quantity of woodland, the other good tillable land. There are on the said plantation two dwelling houses, barns, and sundry other improvements, a well of good water near the door, a mill stream running through said place, on which is a good saw mill, two bearing apple orchards of grafted fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. Any person wishing to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, may apply to Jacob Stoll, living on the place. A good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser. The Vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and due attendance given by the subscribers,

JACOB STOLL,
JACOB VANDERBELT, } Executors.

Alexandria, Feb. 12, 1796.

For private Sale,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of Bernard Vandegrift, deceased,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Lower Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, eleven miles from the city, and one from Bristol road, containing 26 acres, with a two story log house, weather-boarded, two rooms on a floor, a well of good water at the door, good log barn and stabling, five acres of good meadow, the remainder good plow land, with a good bearing orchard, and plenty of other fruit trees of almost every kind. Any person inclining to view the Place, and know the terms, may apply to either of the subscribers, living near the premises.

THOMAS ASHTON,
JOHN FRYHOFFER, } Executors.

February 19, 1796. † 3t.03t.3t.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chester, Pennsylvania.

B.

JAMES BARRETT.
William Boggs.
Edward Bartholomew, Esquire.
C. William Churchman.
Francis Cassidy.
Major Richard Claiborne.
G. William Grisin.
James Gaston.
William Gaston.
Peter Gainier.
H. John Hill.
J. William Johnson.
M. John M'Connaughy.
James Moore, Marcus-Hook.
John M'Elhenny.
P. Anthony Prichard.
R. Ann Roberts.
Alexander Rogers.
John Rankin.
S. Margaret Stewart.
T. James Trimnell.
Alexander Thompson.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

February, 1796.

AUGUSTA, January 23.

On Saturday morning, the 16th inſt. the river roſe to an alarming height—In a few hours the ſcite of the town was generally under water, and excepting a few houſes which ſtand on the higheſt ſituations, the reſt were completely ſurrounded with the water which found its way over the loweſt parts of the banks of the river, and ſpread itſelf through the whole town and common; it kept riſing until Sunday morning, when the level of Auguſta was two feet under water; during the day it might be ſaid to be at a ſtand, in the evening it began to fall, and on Monday morning had ſubſided between four and five inches, through the day it fell but very little, but during the night made a very rapid decreaſe, and the morning of Tueſday reſtored the agreeable proſpect of land, which, notwithſtanding the ravages of the various currents, was a very deſirable ſight: previous to the river's riſing above its banks it had been ſwelled to a conſiderable height; but from the quantity of rain which fell in the neighbourhood, nothing farther than a common ſwell was expected; about 3 o'clock, however, on Saturday morning, as a prelude to the diſagreeable ſcenes about to enſue, a great part of the bridge was ſwept away, and the remainder went in the courſe of the day; the currents were very rapid in all the low places, and a number of chimnies were thrown down and cellars burſt in, the greater part of the upper warehouſe was carried away, and a conſiderable proportion of the tobacco floated off, whilſt that which remains can only be conſidered in no other point of view than as a total loſs; the lower warehouſe may be ſaid to be in a ſtate ſomewhat preferable, as none of the hogſheads have been floated out of it; the tobacco at Picken's warehouſe was entirely under water; and the whole of the tobacco at Arenton's warehouſe would have been loſt, but for the exertions of Mr. Hatcher and other gentlemen concerned; the middle warehouſe alone has proved adequate to the ſecurity of the property there depoſited; many cattle have been drowned, and the damage to the ſwamps muſt be very ſerious.

Happily, however, there is no information as yet of any lives being loſt;—many of the inhabitants who depended on the daily ſupplies of the market, were in want of the common neceſſaries of life, but have been relieved by ſome humane and generous attentions to their diſtreſſed ſituation: ſome very hazardous exertions were made by ſeveral of the inhabitants in manning boats——one croſſed into South-Carolina to the relief of a family in the moſt imminent danger, and others went to various parts of the ſwamps and low grounds to the aid of thoſe who were ſo unfortunately ſituated;—boats of conſiderable burden plied the ſtreets, and in ſome places it was dangerous to venture on horſeback. A remarkable eſcape was effected by a man who was carried down the river on a raft, he watched his opportunity of throwing himſelf on the bridge as the raft approached; the ſhock of which was ſo great when it ſtruck, the greateſt part of the bridge being gone a conſiderable time before, what remained gave way but not ſo ſuddenly as to involve the active rafts-man, who cleared himſelf with ſucceſsful ſpeed and aſtoniſhing preſence of mind from the dreadful craſh of the laſt fragment of this once great and uſeful communication between Georgia and South Carolina. It is thought that the river, at the higheſt, muſt have been about 35 feet above its common level; it is certain, however, that the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants recollects nothing like a precedent to this inundation, nor, may it be juſtly ſuppoſed, it was ever before at ſo prodigious a height.

CHARLESTON, February 2.

Accounts are received by the ſhip Elizabeth, from Bourdeaux, that Manhiem ſurrendered to the Auſtrians early in December. The garriſon was ſaid to conſiſt of upwards of 6000 troops.

The lateſt letters in town from London, ſay, that there is a great probability of peace being concluded between England and France in the courſe of this winter; accounts from Bourdeaux favour this opinion.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 22.

The inceſſant rains which fell during the laſt week, have produced a ſcene of deſtruction, which every feeling heart muſt contemplate with pain. The freſhes in all the adjacent rivers have been by far the greateſt ever known, and conſequently the moſt deſtructive.

Several bridges on Saluda river have been carried off; among which is that belonging to Mr. Kennerly, who has alſo ſuſtained conſiderable loſs in houſes, fences, &c.

To the catalogue of loſſes ſuſtained by this deſtructive deluge, we are ſorry to add that of Col. Hampton's bridge, lately erected on the Congaree river, at the village of Granby, of which ſcarce a veſtige remains.

Several arches of a new bridge, about to be erected by Major Compty, on Broad river, are alſo carried off.

BOSTON, February 15.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Ruby, Captain Cole, 71 days from Cadiz.—Has brought the treaty, between the United States of America and Spain.—The 16th ult. ſpoke a veſſel from London, 36 days out; which had on board the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and England, *ratified*.—She was bound to Charleſton, (S. C.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

By the ſhip Peggy, Captain Elliott, from Rochfort, arrived here on Saturday after a paſſage of 70 days, we are favoured with Paris papers to the 1ſt of December from which the following articles are tranſlated.

Borders of the Rhine Nov. 18.

There are yet changes in the diſpoſition of the French army. The diviſions of French troops commanded by Gen. Lefelore, Hatry, d'Herville, who were advanced on the other ſide of the river Seig, and which were tho't to be deſtined to march before to the Lahn, in order to operate advantageouſly to the army of Gen. Pichegru, are fallen back again. We underſtand they are about to take an excellent poſition behind the Sieg.

This has been a movement of neceſſity, occaſioned by the approach of a large body of Auſtrian troops, who advanced to attack theſe republicans and eſpecially by the failure of ſupplies in a deſolate and ruined country.

The Auſtrians ſeeing this retreat, immediately advanced oppoſite Bonn, with a view of ſeizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank; but General Emoref, ſeeing that ſuch a manœuvre might give them great advantage, paſſed the Rhine at the head of a hundred grenadiers and ſome dragoons, and whilſt his ſmall troop ſkirmiſhed with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Auſtrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force on the Lower Rhine, in order to make an attempt on Duſſeldorf, and diſpoſſeſs the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilſt a body of the army inclined thus to direct their operations, another body commanded by General Borout, made all the neceſſary diſpoſitions in the valley of Ehrenbreitſtein, to hazard the paſſage of the Rhine, in order to cut off a part of the army of General Jourdan, which has proceeded to Hunſruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous Republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be inwardly thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages, which augur favourably for their future operations.

General Marteau has obtained a conſiderable ſucceſs near the Nahe, behind which a body of Auſtrians were entrenched. Theſe were beaten and a number taken priſoners, among whom are ſome officers of conſequence. While this was paſſing on one ſide, another part of the Republicans, have taken poſt anew in the large iſle ſituated oppoſite Neuwied, from which the Auſtrians have been totally repulſed.

BONN, Nov. 16.

From Adjutant-General Coulange, to the General of the Brigade commanding at Liege and its environs.

"It is malevolence which ſpreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our ſucceſs, when we learn that General Marceau, commandant of the right wing of our army has completely beaten Clairfait, that from 4 to 5000 of his men are killed, many made priſoners (among whom are his firſt aid-du-camp and 7 or 8 officers of his etat-major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of Gen. Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to paſs the Sieg, that this left wing is ready to paſs this river to chaſe the enemy, and clear entirely the right branch of the Rhine, eſpecially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe.

"This is an excellent manner, by which to ſilence the reports of our miſcarriages. I deſire you to make known this news."

"COULANGE."

"Nov. 20. At this moment (nine o'clock in the evening) I haſten to announce to you that the ſiege of Manheim is raiſed, after a very ſerious action, in which the Auſtrians have been completely beaten."

BRUSSELS, November 24.

The preparations of the enemy on the right bank of the Rhine near the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, are continually going on, and there is no doubt of their intending to hazard a paſſage of the Rhine in the environs of St. Goar. The republicans have made the beſt diſpoſitions for receiving them, if they perſiſt in the hardy project, and we expect every moment to receive intereſting news from this part of the Rhine. In the mean time, as the Auſtrians keep up a heavy fire upon Coblentz and its environs, the French commandant of that city has ordered, that no citizen go out after five o'clock in the evening, as he cannot anſwer for the evils that may ariſe from a non-obſervance of this regulation. At the ſame time the bridge of the Moſelle has been covered with litter, no doubt with a view of paſſing it in the night with the artillery, and without the enemy perceiving them.

By the ſame letters we learn, that the republicans, after having retaken the iſland ſituate oppoſite to Nieuwied, they have begun to re-eſtabliſh the bridge of boats which was there, before it was taken by the Auſtrians, between it and the left bank of the Rhine.

NANTES, Nov. 23.

We hear nothing ſaid either of Charette or his army. Some ſay this rebel is paſſed to the ſide of the Chouans; others aſſert that he lies ſick of a violent malady, from which he is not likely ſoon to recover.

For ſome time there have arrived here every day fuſils from the communes of La Vendee, which have been given up.

In the cantons under the influence of Stofflet all is tranquil, and perſons travel more in ſafety than in Vendee.

Monday laſt being the anniverſary of the birth-day of the Preſident of the United States, when he entered into the 64th year of his age, it was uſhered in here by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy. In the courſe of the day, the members of both houſes of Congreſs, the Senate and Repreſentatives of this ſtate, the heads of departments, foreign miniſters, the clergy of every denomination, the Cincinnati, civil and military officers of the United States, ſeveral other public bodies, and many reſpectable citizens and foreigners, waited upon the Preſident according to annual cuſtom, to congratulate him on the occaſion. Detachments of artillery and infantry paraded in honour of the day, and in the evening there was perhaps one of the moſt ſplendid balls at Rickets's Ampitheatre ever given in America.

Married, laſt Monday evening, by the rev. Mr. Uſtick, rev. MORGAN JOHN RHEES, to Miſs ANN LOXLEY, daughter of Col. Benjamin Loxley, of this city

TO BE LET,

and may be entered on the 25th March next, A PLANTATION of 50 acres of land, on which are a neat convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe barn, orchard, and a very extenſive ſtone quarry, (being the ſame occupied by James Beaty for ſeveral years paſt) ſituate on the Providence road and Ridley creek, about a mile from Cheſter, Delaware county, for terms apply to GEORGE ROBERTS, No 3, Church-Alley.

Feb. 22d 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

THOMAS BRADFORD,

Printer, Bookſeller and Stationer,
No. 8, South Front-ſtreet,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and country ſtorekeepers in particular, that at his *Book and Stationary* ſtore, they can be ſupplied with any article in his line, for caſh or the uſual credit.

Feb. 23. 4 w.

No. 118.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the fourth day of December, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Thomas Bradford, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"Summary of the Laws of Nations, founded on the Treaties and Cuſtoms of the modern nations of Europe, with a Liſt of the principal Treaties concluded ſince the year 1748, down to the preſent time, indicating the Works in which they are to be found. By Mr. Martens, Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Gottengen. Tranſlated from the French by William Cobbet"

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An act for the encouragement of learing, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

N. B. The above mentioned books are now ready for ſale at T. Bradford's book-ſtore.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Caſper Frees, late of Lower-Merion, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, to the ſubſcriber; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted for payment, upon the fourteenth and fifteenth days of March next, when the ſubſcriber will attend at the late dwelling of thedeceaſed, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county. Any perſon neglecting to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, muſt expect to attend the ſubſcriber at his dwelling in Whitemarſh townſhip

GEORGE FREES, acting Executor.

Montgomery county, Feb. 20, 1796. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE and LOT where the ſubſcriber dwells, ſituate at the corner of Green and Second ſtreets, in the improving healthful city of Trenton. The houſe contains on the firſt floor, two parlours, a bed chamber, and a room occupied as a bookkore; on the ſecond, two bed-chambers, beſides a front room more than 33 by 17 feet in the clear, occupied as a Printing-office; and on the third floor are two bed-chambers and a ware-room over the Printing-office, of the ſame ſize as the office. Adjoiniug the houſe is a large convenient kitchen, two ſtories high, the upper ſtory, being neatly finiſhed, forms a nurſery or bed-chamber. There are good dry cellars and large garrets; a well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, within a few feet of the kitchen door. The out buildings conſiſt of a good ſtore-houſe, carriage-houſe, ſtable, ſmoke-houſe and wood-houſe, beſides a handſome ſummer-houſe in the garden, all in good repair. The lot contains 58 perches, and, having a large front on each of the above ſtreets, and being in a very public and beautiful ſituation, renders it an eligible ſpot on which to erect ſeveral other dwelling-houſes, as well as for any kind of public buſineſs.

Alſo to be Sold, a MEADOW LOT, within a few hundred yards of the above mentioned premiſes, containing five acres, highly manured, and encloſed chiefly with cedar poſts and rails.

The titles are indiſputable, and the premiſes clear of incumbrance. For terms apply to Charles Collins, at Robert Bowne's, merchant, No. 256, Pearl-ſtreet, New-York; to Doctor Benjamin Say, No. 64, north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Trenton, 2d month (Feb.) 1796.

ISAAC COLLINS,

Who has alſo for ſale, four Shares in the Trenton Academy, as well as an Intereſt in the Funds thereof, which yield an income of 44 dollars per annum, and will, after the year 1801, encreaſe to 56 dollars per annum.

MILLS FOR SALE.

TO be ſold, a valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Pittſgrove townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, containing 194 acres of very good land, 50 of which are cleared, 11 of which are ſowed with red clover, the reſt well timbered woodland, a proportional part of which is heavy timbered ſwamp, and for a ſmall expence may be converted into meadow; there are alſo 3 acres of fine cedar ſwamp, the utility of which on a plantation, muſt make it an object worth the attention of any perſon inclining to purchaſe.

There are on the premiſes a valuable Griſt Mill, with two water wheels, two pair of ſtones, one of which are excellent burrs, two bolts and a fan; and a good Saw Mill. Theſe mills being ſituate in a neighbourhood which is daily improving, and is at preſent inferior to none in that part of the county, for griſt and timber, there cannot be a doubt of meeting with conſtant employment There being no ſtore of conſequence in their vicinity, and the ſituation commanding a large ſhare of the back trade, it is deemed an eligible place for that buſineſs.

There are adjoining the griſt mill, a dwelling houſe and kitchen, a large pailed garden, a well of good water at the door, a frame barn, 26 feet by 40, a waggon houſe, corn cribs, and other neceſſary buildings. For terms and further particulars enquire on the premiſes, of WILLIAM CRAIG, ſenr.

Second Month 22d, 1796. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION and Tract of land, allowed to be valuable; situate in London-Grove townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing two hundred acres, or upwards—being an old ſurvey: Whereon is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe, 36 by 24 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, and a brick kitchen 19 feet ſquare, and all cellared under, a pump of good water at the door, and beautifully ſituated on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, 32 miles from the former and fifteen from the latter, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and to merchant mills. There is alſo an excellent ſtone barn, 65 feet by 30, with ſtabling under the whole, beſides other out houſes, and all the buildings covered with cedar. There is on ſaid premiſes two bearing orchards of fruit-trees, one whereof is of Vandiver, the other a variety of the beſt grafted fruit-trees. There are fourteen or fifteen acres of meadow ready made, and the advantage of making four times that quantity, with a never-failing ſtream of water running through the ſame, by a race ready made, which brings the water within a few perches of the dwelling-houſe, where there is an excellent mill ſeat with a ſufficiency of water and 26 feet fall. Near one hundred acres of the above tract is woodland, and a great quantity of lime-ſtone on the premiſes, and a kiln ready built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

JOHN BALDWIN.

January 9th 1796. §

MILLS FOR SALE.

TO be ſold, a valuable plantation, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, within 1 mile of the Delaware, at Coryell's ferry, and near the lower York road, containing 155 acres, 18 acres of watered meadow, a young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, &c. a proportionable quantity of timber land, the great ſpring ſtream running through the whole, on which is erected a valuable griſt and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and 3 pair of ſtones, 2 of which are excellent burrs, 2 reels in the merchant bolt, 3 country bolts, and the whole fixed on the new conſtruction, elevators, fans, ſcreens, packing machine, &c. to go by water, the griſt mill has an excluſive right of the water by patent to the ſpring head, and is never ſtopped by froſt or drowth; there is alſo an excellent ſaw mill, finiſhed in the beſt manner; the ſituation of the mills ſo near the river affords means of a ſupply of wheat and logs, and an eaſy and cheap conveyance of boards and flour to Philadelphia; there are alſo on the premiſes, a large 2 ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, 49 by 33 feet, with 4 rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, 5 rooms above ſtairs, and a cellar under the whole, a barn 50 by 30 feet, with ſtabling under the whole, and other out houſes; the whole of the buildings and improvements being almoſt new, are in excellent order. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

February 9, 1796. * 4 .

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, about 12 miles from this city, containing 70 acres, on which there is a new ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, ſtone kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. a large orchard, and a variety of fruit trees, about 12 acres of good meadow, and 10 of wood land. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of April, at which time the purchaſer may have the opportunity of buying what ſeed is on the place, and grain in the ground.

Inquire at No. 37, Arch-ſtreet.

Philad. Feb. 8th, 1796. *

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

To be let for a term of years, and may be occupied on the ſecond day of April next,

A FARM, ſituated in Weſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, containing about 200 acres, on the Strafburgh road leading to Lancaſter, with a front on each ſide of ſaid road; there are on this tract a ſtone-houſe and out-houſe, with a well of excellent water nigh the door, alſo an orchard, with a good collection of apple and peach trees. This place is abundantly ſupplied with timber, and well watered for cattle. For terms, enquire on the premiſes adjoining Thomas Worth's, inn-holder. Dec. 15th, 1795.

To be RENTED, or SOLD,
The celebrated HORSE
Marquis of Granby.

GRANBY is a fine blood bay, with a black mane and tail, uncommonly ſtrong and handſome, is a remarkably ſure foal-getter, and his colts are allowed, by the beſt judges, to be equal to any in America, for beauty, ſtrength and action. One of his colts has been ſold as high as one thouſand dollars. As to his pedigree, he can boaſt of a Yorick, a Nonpariel, a Morton's Traveller, a Fearnought, a Highflyer, a King Herod, &c. &c. The particulars to be ſeen at the place of ſtanding. If ſold, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money.

Croſs-Roads, Cheſter county,
February 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of April next,

THE plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of the WAGGON, on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaſer may have any quantity of land from 60 to 100 acres, and one half woodland; there are very good ſtone buildings on ſaid place, a good orchard, the cleared land has been well manured with lime and dung, and there is a very great opportunity of erecting any kind of water works on the Brandywine creek, as there is more than 40 feet fall. The terms may be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer.

Likewiſe to be ſold, the plantation and tavern, known by the ſign of GENERAL WOLF, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres, one half wood land, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and well watered; a good part of the cleared land has been limed and dunged; there are ſeven rooms in the houſe, a good ſtone ſmith ſhop, with two fire places in it, a large ſtone ſhed, a log barn, an orchard, and a ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring cloſe by the dwelling-houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms (which may be made eaſy as may ſuit the purchaſer) by applying near the Waggon, to

CALEB WAY.

If not ſold before the 1ſt of April, they will both be rented. *

To be Sold, or Rented,

For a term of years,

A Large commodious licenced Houſe, two ſtory high, with four rooms and kitchen upon the lower floor, and ſix rooms on the upper floor, and an entry thro' the whole, with ſheds and ſtabling; between eight and ten acres of excellent timothy and clover meadow, ſituate in Church-Town, Lancaſter county, on a public road leading from Lancaſter and Harriſburg to Philadelphia.

Alſo for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, the houſe and lot whereon he now lives, in the ſame town, whereon are a good two ſtory houſe, kitchen and ſtore houſe, where the ſubſcriber now keeps a ſtore, and which has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, with good ſtabling and out houſes, a pump of excellent water at the door, about two hundred grafted fruit trees of the beſt quality, ſuch as apple, peach, pear, plumb and cherry trees; this lot is in high cultivation, produces a great quantity of clover, produces three crops in the ſeaſon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent as above, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

THOMAS CHURCH.

January 20, 1796. ‖

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly belonging unto Jacob Shinn, of Springfield, in Burlington county, deceaſed, and by his laſt will bearing date on or about the 10th of January, 1792, deviſed to his daughters Hannah, now Hannah Key, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Lippincott, Jemima, the wife of Caleb Lippincott, Rachel, the wife of Benajah Butcher, and Caleb, his grandſon, the ſon of his daughter Mary, deceaſed, that we, the ſubſcribers, appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſame lands to and amongſt the deviſees before mentioned, do intend to meet at the houſe of Benajah Butcher, near Mount Holly, on the 1ſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, either by ourſelves, or in conjuction with the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, to proceed to allot and ſix upon, by ballot, the ſhares and parts of each of the ſame deviſees, purſuant to the act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, join tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine. Dated the 20th day January, A. D. 1796.

JOB MOORE,
DANIEL NEWBOLD,
STACY BIDDLE, } Commiſſioners.
* 4. w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WICKARD MILLER, of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts, duly proved, to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN MILLER, Executor.

February 8, 1796. *

To be ſold at public Sale,

On the firſt day of March next, if not ſold by private ſale before, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next, for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, there is a great quanty of woodland on ſaid place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premiſes ware to dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk-houſe, over a good ſpring of water near the door; the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant and convenient for a ſtore or any other public buſineſs, and to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING,
DANIEL CORNOG, } Executors.

December 5, 1795.

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to egin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, at the premiſes. *

Real Eſtate for Sale.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for ſale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the teſtator, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip aforeſaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington, by lands of Iſaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy graſs, the whole incloſed with good poſt and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm houſe, ſtable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two ſtory frame houſe not yet finiſhed, a good barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. apple-mill and cyder-preſs, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming proſpect for many miles both up and down the ſame.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, ſituate in Bordentown, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Main-ſtreet, by Bank-ſtreet, by Second-ſtreet, &c. This is one of the higheſt and pleaſanteſt ſituations iu Bordention for a gentleman's reſidence, having a beautiful proſpect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, ſituate in Bordentown aforeſaid, bounded by Walnut-ſtreet, and Prince-ſtreet, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Iſaac Horner, and others.

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, ſituate in Lamberton, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Second-ſtreet, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt. Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a ſchool-houſe. For further particulars, and terms of ſale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec. 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN MARIS, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe havinig demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, by the 1ſt of April next, to

DAVID LONGACRE,
MARY MARIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Feb. 2. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM ROBERTS, late of Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

ISAAC ROBERTS,
JESSE ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

1ſt. Mo. 25th, 1795. *

TAKEN up on the 4th inſtant, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round. The owner on proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to Samuel Cheſter, at the Noah's Ark, north Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 30th, 1795. *

For SALE,

THAT valuable and well known Plantation, formerly owned by John Evans, at preſent by Samuel Evans, ſituate in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about four hundred and ſixty acres—There are on ſaid Plantation two dwelling Houſes, one ſtone and brick, forty feet by twenty-five, two ſtories high, with a large and commodious Kitchen; the other a good log-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant; two large and convenient Barns; a ſtone Spring Houſe; a good Merchant Mill, with between 12 and 13 feet head and fall, on a never failing ſtream; the Whiteclay creek—There are on ſaid Plantation about 80 acres of excellent Meadow, a large proportion of which is well watered, and more can conveniently be made; about 180 acres is arable Land, cleared, the reſidue is Wood Land. The Land, in general, is of the firſt quality in that end of the county. The Plantation is 10 miles from Newport, 11 from the Head of Elk, 6 from New-London Croſs Roads, and 5 from New-Garden Meeting Houſe, on the neareſt road from Lancaſter, and on the direct one from Peach Bottom Ferry to Newport; the ſituation of the Mill is ſuitable for either the Elk or Middletown trade, which renders it an important ſtand. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will, upon applying to Mr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, within one mile of the place, be ſhewed the ſame, and know the terms of ſale from the ſubſcriber hereof, in Lancaſter county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

November 19, 1795. tbctf.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable tract of land in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 50 acres, on which is ſufficient woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing orchard, &c. Situate within three miles of New-London Croſs-Roads, and one and an half miles from a merchant mill, and lime kiln, on the Lancaſter road. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Londonderry townſhip,
January 1ſt, 1796. *

TAKEN up on the 22d of December laſt, by the ſubſcriber, a red and white ſpotted HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near Page's ſtables, Moravian Alley. JOHN DAVIS.

Jan. 13, 1796. *

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.
JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

FOR SALE, At
Whiteſide's Tea-Warehouſe,
No. 99, North Second Street,
A quantity of good Green Breakfaſt
TEA,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. 6.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame; as alſo thoſe to whom the ſaid firm is indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement.

Rags taken in at the mill, or at the uſual ſtages. THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. tf

THE Managers of the latin ſchool, near the meeting-houſe, of the congregation of the Forks of Brandywine, hereby inform thoſe who may incline to ſend their children, that they have lately employed Mr MATHEW WALLACE (who graduated not long ſince at Princeton) to teach ſaid ſchool. The part of the country is healthy, and convenient boarding ſcholars may be obtained on reaſonable terms. The Rev. NATHAN GRIER, who lives not far from the ſchool-houſe, promiſes frequently to viſit the ſchool, and that himſelf and his brethren, the neighbouring clergymen will examine it, as often as it may be deemed neceſſary. From the ſpecimen which Mr. WALLACE has given us of his mode of teaching, we flatter ourſelves that the ſcholars committed to his care will be taught with acuracy and diſpatch.

Brandywine, Cheſter county, Dec. 18, 1795. ¶ 3 m.

WAS FOUND, on Creſam Hill, Germantown road, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a ſmall BALE OF GOODS. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take the goods.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, January 8, 1796. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.